

DIV. II.

72.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
A 1 5.35
No 1706/1



BOROUGH OF SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

1934

By

G. HAMILTON HOGBEN,
Medical Officer of Health.

Including the Report of the
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

*Cable d
11/7*

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

1934



BOROUGH OF SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

1934

By

G. HAMILTON HOGBEN,
Medical Officer of Health.

Including the Report of the
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Printed by SHERRATT & HUGHES, at the
St Ann's Press, Manchester

BOROUGH OF SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY

List of Members of the Town Council
31st December, 1934.

His Worship the Mayor:

Alderman J. Bradley, J.P.*

Deputy Mayor:

Alderman E. Alston.

Alderman A. T. Corns.

Alderman W.S. Mycock, J.P.

Alderman S. Jackson.

Alderman P. W. Potts, C.C.

Alderman J. Sumbland.†

Councillor W. Alderson.

Councillor Canon E. T. Kerby,
M.C., M.A.

Councillor J. Betley.

Councillor J. J. Crane.

Councillor H. Kerns.

Councillor J. E. Crawshaw.

Councillor J. T. Lindley.

Councillor Mrs. E. F. Crompton.

Councillor F. McGurk.

Councillor Miss F. Edwards.‡

Councillor A. G. Pollitt.

Councillor J. Fitzgerald.

Councillor R. Porter.

Councillor S. Hales.

Councillor Mrs. M. Roberts.

Councillor Mrs. A. M. Inman.

Councillor J. S. Sharples.

Councillor R. Johnson.

Councillor S. Stout.

Councillor J. H. Jones.

Councillor E. Whitehead.

Co-opted Members of the M. & C. W. Committee:

Mrs. E. Fletcher.

Mrs. H. Bradley.

Mrs. M. Jackson.

Mrs. M. Tyldesley.

Mrs. M. Waite.

* Chairman of the Health Committee.

† Chairman of the Housing Committee.

‡ Chairman of the M. & C. W. Committee.

Staff of the Health Department

Medical Officer of Health :

G. HAMILTON HOGBEN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer :

(Part time).

GLADYS F. A. McLEAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspectors :

Chief Inspector: P. E. BERRY, M.S.I.A., (a.b.)
L. A. MARSHALL (a)
A. S. KERSHAW, M.S.I.A. (a)
G. E. TAYLOR (a.b.)

Health Visitors :

Miss E. J. MOOREHEAD (c.e.f.)
Miss D. F. W. CROOK (c.e.f.)
Miss S. KNOWLTON (c.e.f.)

School Nurses :

Miss M. J. METHVEN (d.f.)
Miss E. BANKS (e.f.)
Miss E. A. PORTER (f)

Clerical Staff :

Chief Clerk: H. R. REES, A.I.S.A.
J. E. FLOWERS.
B. W. MITCHINSON.
Miss D. HOLLINSHEAD.

Specialist Officers :

Ophthalmic Surgeon :	GORDON RENWICK, M.B., C.M.
Orthopædic Surgeon :	ROBERT OLLERENSHAW, M.D. F.R.C.S.
Aural Surgeon :	E. S. BURT HAMILTON, M.C., M.B., F.R.C.S. Edin.
Anæsthetist :	J. O'GRADY, L.A.H.
Dental Surgeon :	STANLEY J. GRAY, L.D.S.
Veterinary Surgeon :	A. ALEXANDER, F.R.C.V.S.
Orthopædic Nurse and Masseuse :	Miss I. W. MOUNSEY, C.S.M.M.C., S.R.E., S.R.N.

Consultants :

Difficult Labour :	W. R. ADDIS, M.D.
	D. DOUGALL, M.D.
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	WILLIAM FLETCHER SHAW, M.D., together with Drs. Addis and Dougall.

Notes :

- (a) Holds the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (b) Holds the Meat Inspector's Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (c) Holds the New Health Visitor's Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (d) Holds the Health Visitor's and School Nurse's Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (e) Holds the Midwives' Certificate granted by the Central Midwives' Board.
- (f) State Registered Nurse.

Public Health Department

*To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough Council of Swinton and Pendlebury.*

I have the honour to present my Report upon the health of the district and the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1934.

The death-rate for the year was 12.5 as compared with 11.3 for the year 1933, and 11.8 for the whole of England and Wales. The number of deaths was 480. The number of births was 568, giving a birth-rate of 14.7 as compared with 13.8 for the year 1933, and 14.8 for the whole country. The number of infantile deaths was 41, and the rate 72 per 1000 births.

The tables following Section IV of this Report give a clear view of the Department's progress in the demolition of unfit houses up to the 31 December, and also the programme of work which remains to complete the "Five-Year" campaign. In the latter months of 1934, four Clearance Areas involving 113 houses were represented for demolition and subsequently confirmed by the Ministry of Health. It is hoped to commence work on at least a similar number of houses in the Autumn of 1935.

I take this opportunity of thanking all the members of the staff of the Health Department for their excellent work during the year, and to express my appreciation of their co-operation. The year 1935 has already witnessed the additional duties of the administration of the Shops Act 1934 being taken over by the Department and, with the passing of the new Housing Bill now before Parliament, the task of inspecting each house in the district in relation to overcrowding demanded by the provisions of the Bill, together with the work entailed in the Department's house demolition programme, is likely to tax the capacity of the staff to the utmost.

In the scheme of Maternity and Child Welfare the situation at present as exemplified by the proportion of notified births attending the Welfare Centres, namely, 87% is extremely gratifying. On all sides there is ample evidence of the important part played by these services and of the esteem in which they are held by the people of the district. At first the Maternity and Child Welfare Services had to be thrust upon mothers; to-day it can truly be said that there is a demand for them which is steadily but surely increasing. The success of the scheme in Swinton and Pendlebury is due undoubtedly to the ready response made by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee to the changing needs of this Service.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the various Committees with which the Department is connected for their confidence and encouragement.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

G. HAMILTON HOGBEN,

Medical Officer of Health.

TOWN HALL, SWINTON, LANCs.

22nd June, 1935.

List of Contents

		PAGE
Section	I. Statistical Summary, etc.	15
„	II. General Provision of Health Services	25
„	III. Sanitary Circumstances	35
„	IV. Housing	45
„	V. Inspection and Supervision of Food	57
„	VI. Infectious Diseases	67
„	VII. Maternity and Child Welfare	77
„	VIII. Health Education	97
„	XI. Report of Chief Sanitary Inspector on Public Cleansing	103
	Index	111
	List of Tables, etc.	113

SECTION I
STATISTICAL SUMMARY, ETC.

Statistical Summary, etc.

Area of the District in Acres	3,328
Population (Registrar-General's estimate	
Midsummer 1934)	38,400
Number of Inhabited Houses at 31st December, 1934, accord-	
ing to Rate Books	10,373
Rateable Value (1st April, 1935)	£199,295
Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated 1935-36) ...	£780

	Total	M.	F.
Registered Live Births: Legitimate ...	559	286	273
Illegitimate ...	9	6	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	568	292	276
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Birth-rate per 1,000 estimated population	14.7
Still-births	30 17 13
Still-birth-rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	50.2
Deaths	480 259 221
Crude Death-rate per 1,000 population	12.5
Comparable Death-rate	15.0
Maternal Deaths: Puerperal Sepsis 3	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> Rates per 1,000 total (live and still) births </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em; line-height: 1;"> { </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> 5.02 1.66 <hr/>6.68 </div>
Other puerperal causes 1	
Total 4	

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:—

All infants 41	Rate per 1,000 live births	72.0
Legitimate infants ... 40	Rate per 1,000 leg. live births ...	71.0
Illegitimate infants ... 1	Rate per 1,000 illeg. live births ...	111.0
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	3	
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	1	
Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	1	

Population. The population of the district at Midsummer 1934, as estimated by the Registrar-General, was 38,400, which represents an increase of 100 over the estimate of 38,300 from the same source for Midsummer 1933.

The natural increase in population, that is, the excess of births over deaths—was 88, which leaves the number by which immigration

exceeded emigration at the low figure of 12. A similar analysis of the Registrar-General's estimate for 1933 revealed the immigration excess to be 1,564. Those with knowledge of local conditions will find difficulty in correlating the low figure of 12 given for the year 1934 with the number for the previous year, especially when regard is taken of the fact that the number of houses built by private enterprise in 1934 was 271 as compared with a far smaller number, namely, 166 for 1933.

It is the practice for the Medical Officer of Health to prepare an estimate of the population on the 31st December of each year. The basis of this estimate is the Registrar-General's latest available estimate, which is usually that for the Midsummer in the *previous* year, and to which is added or deducted any increases or decreases in population as gathered from local records available in the Department. This estimate for 31st December, 1934, the basis of which it must be noted was the Midsummer 1933 estimate of 38,300, was 39,536. The Registrar-General's Midsummer 1934 estimate has, however, been used in this report for the calculation of Ward populations, birth-rates, death-rates, etc.

Deaths. During the year to which this report relates, 432 deaths were registered in the Borough of Swinton and Pendlebury. Of these 143 were deaths of persons not ordinarily resident in the district, 136 having occurred at the Royal Manchester Children's Hospital, Pendlebury. In addition, 190 residents of the Borough died in various places outside the district, so that the aggregate deaths from the population of the district was 480, giving a death-rate of 12.5 per 1,000. The death-rate for the year 1933 was 11.3 per thousand of the population.

A tabulation of the deaths of the district in the various diseases, sex, age and ward distribution, appears on pages 20 and 21 of this report.

Of the total of 480 deaths, 41 were of infants under 1 year of age, the resultant infantile mortality rate being 72 per 1,000 live births. The number for the previous year was 28, and the rate 53 per 1,000 births.

The diseases which were most frequently recorded as causes of death; the deaths thus registered; and the corresponding death-rates per 1,000 population were :

Heart disease	...	caused	69	deaths	or	1.79	per	1,000	residents.
Cancer	...	..	50	..	..	1.30	..	..	..
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	..	..	49	..	..	1.28	..	..	..
Pneumonia	...	..	37	..	..	0.96	..	..	..
Pulmonary T.B.	..	..	25	..	..	0.65	..	..	..

The order of the diseases remains the same as that for the previous year, except that Pulmonary Tuberculosis supplants Bronchitis in the fifth place.

Comparable Death-rate. In the statistical summary set out in the beginning of this section of the report, the following *new* entry will be noted : " Comparable Death-rate, 15.0." This rate has been arrived at by multiplying the crude death-rate of the district, viz., 12.5 per 1,000, by the " comparability factor " of 1.2 which has been supplied by the Registrar-General. The latter, in a Memorandum on the subject, states that the comparability factor is one " by which the crude death-rate of the area should be multiplied in order to make it comparable from a mortality point of view, with the crude death-rate of the country as a whole or with the mortality of any other local area, the crude death-rate of which should be similarly modified with its own factor for the purpose."

The object of the comparability factor is to avoid mistaken interpretations being gathered from comparisons of the crude death-rates of areas whose population constitutions differ, and the case of Bournemouth and Dagenham with crude death-rates for 1933 of 14.0 and 6.5 respectively is cited as an example. The modified rates of these two towns are 10.5 for Bournemouth and 9.9 for Dagenham, and it would seem that the crude death-rate of 14.0 for Bournemouth is nothing more than a reflection of the elderly nature of its population.

The comparability factor, therefore, is used to modify the crude death-rate according to the " proneness to mortality " of the population, and in the case of Swinton and Pendlebury whose crude death-rate is increased from 12.5 to 15.0 by the application of this factor, the deduction is that the population is more youthful than elderly in relation to the whole country.

TABLE I
WARD VITAL STATISTICS—1934

Ward.	Population		Notified Births.		Deaths.		Infantile Deaths.	
	Census 1931.	Estimate 1934.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
Victoria Park	5947	6423	85	13.2	83	12.9	9	106
Old Park ...	6401	6607	78	11.8	67	10.1	5	64
Moor. ide ..	5847	6625	143	21.6	87	13.1	8	56
Newtown ...	4805	5254	57	10.9	82	15.6	6	105
Market ...	4643	5678	84	14.8	54	9.5	5	60
East ...	5055	4795	91	19.0	74	15.4	4	44
Clifton ...	2796	3918	35	11.6	33	10.9	4	114
Totals ...	33557	38490	573	14.0	480	12.5	41	72

Note.—The rates for births and deaths are per thousand population ; the infantile death rate per thousand births.

TABLE II.

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY { England and Wales, 121 County Boroughs and Great Towns, in the year, 1934. and 135 Smaller Towns. }
(Non-civilians included.)

	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.			
	Live Births.	Still-births.	All Causes.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Whooping cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Total Deaths under 1 year.	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	Certified by Coroner after P.M.	Uncertified Causes of Death.	
—																		
England and Wales ...	14.8	0.62	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.14	0.56	5.4	59	90.4	6.5	2.1	1.0	
121 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	14.9	0.60	11.9	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.02	0.06	0.12	0.12	0.55	7.1	63	90.8	5.9	2.8	0.5	
135 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931) ...	14.8	0.66	11.2	0.00	—	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.11	0.14	0.56	4.4	55	91.9	5.6	1.5	1.0	
London ...	13.4	0.44	12.2	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.02	0.07	0.11	0.13	0.61	12.8	67	87.9	6.2	5.9	0.0	
Swinton and Pendlebury ...	14.7	0.78	12.5	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.29	0.10	0.55	1.8	72	90.2	5.8	1.7	2.3	

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows :
 { per 1,000 Live Births ... Puerperal Sepsis. Others. Total.
 " " Total Births ... 2.03 2.57 4.60
 " " Total Births ... 1.95 2.46 4.41
 The maternal mortality rates for Swinton and Pendlebury are :
 { per 1,000 Live Births ... 5.28 1.76 7.04
 " " Total Births ... 5.02 1.66 6.68

TABLE III
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1934.

Causes of Death	Totals. All Ages	Sex		Age Distribution									Wards						
		M.	F.	Under 1 year	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 up	Vict. Park	Old Park	Moor- side	New- town	Market	East	Clifton
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
I	2	3	4																
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Measles ...	3	1	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
3. Scarlet Fever ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria ...	11	7	4	—	—	2	7	1	—	—	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1
6. Influenza ...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
7. Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Cerebro-spinal fever ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	25	17	8	—	—	—	—	3	9	3	9	1	3	3	5	5	3	4	2
10. Other tuberculous diseases ...	8	3	5	—	2	2	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	2	1	2	1	—
11. Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Cancer, malignant disease ...	50	24	26	—	—	1	—	—	3	2	18	26	9	6	7	10	8	7	3
14. Diabetes ...	11	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	1	3	3	1	—	3	—
15. Cerebral haemorrhage, &c. ...	49	22	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	20	28	9	9	7	8	5	6	5
16. Heart disease ...	69	31	38	—	—	1	5	2	4	2	22	33	11	8	13	14	6	13	4
17. Aneurysm ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Other circulatory diseases ...	21	8	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	14	3	3	5	3	—	4	3

TABLE III (CONTINUED)

	I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19. Bronchitis	21	11	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	15	7	4	1	4	2	2	1
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	37	28	9	6	3	2	1	—	4	2	10	9	5	8	4	6	4	7	3
21. Other respiratory diseases	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	3	—	1
22. Peptic ulcer	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
23. Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Appendicitis	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
25. Cirrhosis of liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Other diseases of liver, etc.	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
27. Other digestive diseases	11	7	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	7	4	1	1	2	—	2	1
28. Acute and chronic nephritis	16	8	8	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	9	4	2	1	5	1	2	4	1
29. Puerperal sepsis	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
30. Other puerperal causes	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	29	18	11	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	7	3	4	3	3
32. Senility	25	16	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	4	5	8	6	1	—	1
33. Suicide	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	1
34. Other violence	16	7	9	—	—	2	1	—	1	2	4	6	1	—	4	7	1	2	1
35. Other defined diseases	45	27	18	2	—	3	4	4	—	4	18	10	7	9	8	3	7	9	2
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	480	259	221	41	6	16	20	14	27	25	135	196	83	67	87	82	54	74	33

TABLE IV.
STATISTICS OF SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY FOR THE LAST 20 YEARS.

Year	Popula- tion	Deaths	Death Rate	Births	Birth- rate	Infantile Deaths	Infant Death Rate	Number of Cases.				
								Puerperal Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever	Small Pox
1915	32,065	466	14.5	696	21.1	106	153.7	1	119	46	20	—
1916	32,460	416	12.8	608	18.7	71	116.7	—	203	20	7	1
1917	31,422	401	12.7	536	17.0	68	126.8	1	68	45	6	—
1918	31,353	463	14.7	496	15.8	51	102.8	—	35	29	6	—
1919	30,600	382	12.4	550	17.9	54	98.1	1	324	22	3	—
1920	30,900	383	12.4	647	20.9	67	103.5	—	252	48	2	—
1921	31,580	347	11.0	634	20.0	48	75.0	2	112	52	7	—
1922	31,780	352	11.0	604	19.0	46	76.0	1	90	24	1	—
1923	32,000	396	12.4	544	17.0	57	104.0	—	127	25	4	—
1924	32,660	407	12.5	518	15.8	63	121.0	2	70	21	2	—
1925	33,400	345	10.4	494	14.7	37	72.0	1	72	20	7	—
1926	33,820	363	10.7	499	14.7	43	84.0	1	58	11	3	—
1927	34,750	350	10.1	424	12.2	32	68.0	1	93	14	1	1
1928	34,010	360	10.5	476	13.9	37	71.0	—	164	12	1	6
1929	34,370	447	13.0	456	13.3	42	89.0	—	112	29	1	—
1930	35,233	397	11.3	473	13.4	31	68.4	—	45	33	2	—
1931	33,170	389	11.8	468	13.6	30	66.0	—	85	32	1	—
1932	34,675	378	10.9	469	13.5	20	42.6	—	71	45	5	—
1933	38,300	426	11.3	522	13.8	28	53.0	—	103	156	4	—
1934	38,400	480	12.5	568	14.7	41	72.0	2	99	136	1	—

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF
HEALTH SERVICES

General Provisions of Health Services

HOSPITALS

The Borough of Swinton and Pendlebury adjoins the boundaries of the cities of Manchester and Salford, and is consequently well served in the provision of general and other hospital accommodation. The extent to which the Manchester and Salford Hospitals serve this district is given in TABLE 5 on page 29.

1. **Infectious Diseases.** During the year 1934 the following arrangement existed for the treatment of cases from this district.

(a) *Acute Specific Fevers.* Since April 1933 an arrangement has been in operation between the Leigh Joint Hospital Board and this Authority for the admission of patients to Astley Sanatorium at an all-in charge of 8s. per day. This Hospital, with accommodation for 64 beds and 33 cots, serves ten authorities, five of which with a population exceeding 100,000 are "constituent" authorities of the Board, and the remaining five, of which Swinton and Pendlebury is one, are "non-constituent", merely having an arrangement for the admission of patients.

The total population served by the hospital exceeds 225,000, and the question of providing adequate accommodation was dealt with during the year, resulting in, firstly, the reconstitution of the Board to include certain authorities previously classed as "non-constituent", and, secondly, the drawing up of a scheme for the extension of the hospital and the employment of a resident Medical Officer. The Order embracing these alterations was confirmed by the Minister of Health on the 4th April, 1935, and is due to operate from the 1st October, 1935. The authorities included in the Order are as follows: the Boroughs of Leigh, Swinton and Pendlebury, and the Urban Districts of Abram, Atherton, Golborne, Kearsley, Tyldesley and Worsley. The total population of these districts as ascertained at the 1931 census was 163,050.

(b) *Smallpox.* The Leigh Joint Hospital Order referred to in the previous paragraph includes provision for Smallpox patients, but until such provision is completed, the present Smallpox Hospital at Linnyshaw Moss will be held in readiness for any case of Smallpox found in the area which it serves. The accommodation in this

building is sufficient for 20 patients, and the cost of its maintenance is borne by the Urban District of Worsley and this Council according to a population basis of apportionment.

2. **Maternity.** There is no maternity hospital in this district, but the Manchester and District hospitals are available. The majority of maternity cases are admitted to Park Hospital, Davyhulme, and this Council has a scheme for the admission of patients to this hospital at reduced fees. Other maternity hospitals to which Swinton and Pendlebury patients are admitted are Hope Hospital, Salford, St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, and Maternity Homes in neighbouring areas. Cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia are admitted to Astley Sanatorium.

3. **Children.** Arrangements exist between this Council and the authorities concerned for the operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids at Park Hospital, Davyhulme, and the treatment of Orthopaedic defects at the Royal Manchester Children's Hospital, Pendlebury.

A cot is maintained in the Manchester Babies' Hospital by this Authority at an annual cost of £156.

4. **Tuberculosis.** There is no provision within the district other than the beds reserved for tubercular conditions at the Royal Manchester Children's Hospital. Notified cases requiring institutional care are sent to one of the County Council Sanatoria.

5. **Other Hospital Provisions.** Table 5 on page 29 contains the names of hospitals to which this Authority subscribes, the extent of the subscriptions, and the numbers of Swinton and Pendlebury residents treated during the year 1934, in comparison with those of 1933.

POOR LAW RELIEF

The Clerk of the Public Assistance Committee, Mr. V. G. Graham, has kindly submitted particulars of persons in this area in receipt of Out-door Relief during 1934. The monthly totals for last year have been included for the purpose of comparison, and are set out in Table 6 on page 29.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

For Infectious Disease Cases: A motor ambulance is provided by the Leigh Joint Hospital Board for the removal of infectious cases to Astley Sanatorium.

For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases: The arrangement for the use of the Salford City Ambulance is still in operation. A charge

of £1 per case is made. Early in 1934 a resolution was passed by this Council which permitted a free ambulance service throughout the district to date from the 1st April, 1934.

For Maternity Cases: By arrangement with Park Hospital, Davyhulme, a motor ambulance with a nurse in attendance is available. The Salford City Ambulance is used for maternity patients at hospitals other than Park Hospital.

NURSING IN THE HOME

General: The Clifton and Pendlebury District Nursing Association and the Swinton District Nursing Association each employ two nurses for general nursing. No grant is made to the funds of these Associations by this Authority.

Acute Infectious Disease: The District Nursing Association do not undertake the nursing of infectious diseases.

Tuberculosis: One nurse is maintained in this district by the Lancashire County Council for certain duties connected with its scheme, and works in close co-operation with the Public Health Department of this Authority.

Midwifery: There are 12 registered and resident Midwives practising in this district. None are employed by the Local Authority. The Lancashire County Council is the supervising Authority, but this Council contemplates making an application, under Section 62 of the Local Government Act, 1929, for the transfer of this service.

Medical Practitioners: There are 15 resident doctors in the district exclusive of those in neighbouring districts who practise in this area.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Specimens for bacteriological diagnosis are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, where sputum, swabs, and other clinical material are examined. Also milk for bacteriological counts, *B. Coli* examination, and for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli are sent to that Laboratory.

A number of sputa are also examined by the County Tuberculosis Officer.

DISINFECTION

A steam disinfecter is provided by the Local Authority for disinfection of clothing and personal effects of infectious cases. Disin-

fection is performed by the Sanitary Staff. A Cleansing Station is also provided.

PUBLIC BATHS

The following information is extracted from the Annual Report of the Baths Manager for the year 1934 :

Total number of bathers in 1934	...	...	56,859
Number of School Children	...	...	14,453
(Boys, 10,949 ; Girls, 3,504.)			

TABLE V.
VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS.

Hospital.	Annual Sub- scription.	1934		1933	
		Patients treated.		Patients treated.	
		In	Out	In	Out
The Royal Infirmary, Manchester	£31 0 0	16	104	17	75
Salford Royal Hospital ...	£75 0 0	312	658	275	565
St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester	£15 15 0	26	22	20	25
The Royal Eye Hospital, Manchester	£15 15 0	46	386	39	351
Royal Manchester Children's Hospital	£37 10 0	77	207	88	237
The Skin Hospital	£15 15 0	3	201	6	193
Totals	£190 15 0	480	1578	445	1456

TABLE VI.
OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

Month	Men	Women	Children	Total 1934	Total 1933
January	272	329	349	950	1063
February	275	319	330	924	1065
March	295	357	378	1030	990
April	251	307	321	879	1015
May	240	294	257	791	955
June	312	399	422	1133	1100
July	274	337	346	957	946
August	302	385	543	1230	1017
September	300	378	389	1067	934
October	277	350	333	960	915
November	293	372	340	1005	923
December	317	386	346	1049	919
Av. per month ...	284	351	363	998	987

Total amount of Out-door Relief paid during the year £12,371 2s. 4d.
Number of persons admitted to Green Lane Institution 25
" " " " Infirmary 39
" " " " Park Hospital 982

TABLE VII.
CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Clinics and Centres	Situation	Hours	Staff	Accommodation	Provided by
Ante-natal	1. Beechfield House, Folly Lane, Swinton.	2—4 p.m. First Monday in the month.	Assistant Medical Officer and Health Visitor.	Adequate but situated on the first floor	L.A.
	2. Town Hall, Swinton.	2—4 p.m. Other Mondays in the month.	do.	do.	L.A.
Infant Welfare	1. Town Hall, Swinton.	2—5 p.m. Every Thursday and Friday.	Asst.M.O. and 2 Health Visitors.	Insufficient accommodation	L.A.
	2. Beechfield House, Folly Lane, Swinton.	2—4-30 p.m. Every Tuesday.	M.O.H. and Health Visitor.	Insufficient	L.A.
	3. Parish Rooms, Clifton.	2—4-30 p.m. Wednesday.	Asst.M.O. and Health Visitor.	Adequate	L.A.
Mirror Ailments	Town Hall, Swinton.	9—10 a.m. daily.	S.M.O. School Nurses and Health Visitor.	Adequate	L.E.A.
Breast Feeding	Town Hall, Swinton.	9—10 a.m. daily.	M.O.H. and Health Visitor.	Adequate	L.A.
Dental	1. Town Hall, Swinton. 2. Beechfield House, Folly Lane, Swinton.	9-30—12 noon daily. 2—4-30 p.m. daily. (Except Thursday).	Dental Surgeon and Dental Nurse. do.	Insufficient Recovery Room accommodation Adequate	L.E.A.

TABLE VII (CONTINUED).

Clinics and Centres	Situation	Hours	Staff	Accommodation	Provided by
Ophthalmic	Town Hall, Swinton.	10—12 noon alternate Wednesdays.	Visiting Surgeon Optician and School Nurse.	Adequate	L.E.A.
Aural	Town Hall, Swinton.	10—12 noon alternate Fridays.	Visiting Surgeon & School Nurse.	Adequate	L.E.A.
Orthopaedic	Town Hall, Swinton.	2—4 p.m. Once a month.	Visiting Surgeon and Nurse.	Adequate	L.E.A.
Massage & Remedial Exercises.	Town Hall, Swinton.	1-30—4-30 p.m. daily.	M.O.H. and Masseuse.	Insufficient accommodation	L.E.A.
Artificial Sunlight	Town Hall, Swinton.	3-30—4-30 p.m. 4 sessions per week.	M.O.H., Masseuse and Nurse.	Inadequate	L.E.A.
Mental	Town Hall, Swinton.	10-30—12 noon Tuesday.	S.M.O. and Nurse.	Adequate	L.E.A.
Nutrition	Town Hall, Swinton.	10-30—12 noon Saturdays.	S.M.O. and Nurse.	Adequate	L.E.A.
Tuberculosis Dispensary	121, Station Road, Pendlebury.	2 p.m. Every Monday.	Visiting Consulting Tuberculosis Officer and Nurse.	Adequate	Lancs. C.C.
Venereal Disease	Municipal Clinic Regent Road, Salford.	Daily.	Medical Officer and Nursing Staff.	Adequate	Lancs. C.C.



SECTION III

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

Sanitary Circumstances

Water Supply. The water supply of the district is received from Manchester Corporation Waterworks. As in previous years the supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity, and no complaint was received in respect of any form of contamination. Samples of water for analysis are taken regularly by the Manchester Corporation.

Drainage and Sewerage. The drainage of the district, excepting a portion of Clifton, is satisfactory. The sewer at Clifton, with its separate outfall works, serves no more than the upper portion of the Ward, and the Council, when taking over this district in April, 1933, were aware of the need for proper drainage in the lower portion. The steps subsequently taken culminated in a local inquiry being held by the Ministry of Health, on the 17th of October, 1934, as a result of which a loan to build a new sewer was sanctioned. The sewer is intended not only to cover the Clifton Ward, but also a large portion of the township of Pendlebury.

The sewage of the townships of Swinton and Pendlebury is at present conveyed to two separate outfall works, where it is treated by chemical precipitation in tanks and percolating filters with the provision of Humus tanks.

A portion of Langley Road, Pendlebury, comprising 40 houses, is inaccessible to the sewers, and the sewage discharges into three cesspools which are connected to the river Irwell. These cesspools are inspected regularly.

Periodical flushing of drains is carried out with automatic flushing tanks, and the hydraulic test is applied to drains of new houses.

Rivers and Streams. The River Irwell forms one of the boundaries of the Borough. Periodical inspection of all streams is made with a view to the checking of pollution.

Closet Accommodation. Statements of the closet accommodation in the Borough are contained in Tables 8 and 9 (pages 38 and 39) of this Report.

The Department's conversion progress again remained practically at a standstill during the year, and it is unlikely that this campaign, which commenced in 1919 and had accomplished all possible con-

versions in the district prior to the inclusion of the Clifton Ward, will be continued until the new sewer at Clifton is completed.

Public Cleansing. The collection and disposal of house and trade refuse is under the direct control of the Health Committee and is the subject of a special report by the Chief Sanitary Inspector which is appended to this Report.

Sanitary Inspection. A classified statement of the work of the inspectorial staff in connection with housing defects is given in Table 10 on page 40, and in respect of nuisances, etc., on Table 11 to be found on page 41. It will be noted that the Table entitled "House Inspection" relates to *defects* and not to individual houses visited. The actual number of houses involved totalled 910, 418 of which were dealt with under the Housing Acts. Fuller particulars relating to the latter houses are contained in Section IV of this Report.

It was not necessary to take action to enforce the execution of any notices served by the Department. A feature of this Department for many years has been the large number of defects remedied and nuisances abated *without* recourse to the service of legal notices. The comparative absence of such notices provide a tribute to the tactful manner of those officers of the Department whose duty it is to *persuade* the persons responsible to remedy any defects or abate any nuisances that have been discovered.

Smoke Abatement. The number of observations of stacks during the year was 319. The time limit for the emission of black smoke is two minutes in the half hour, and observations are made regularly. In no case was it necessary to take legal proceedings.

Schools. The sanitary accommodation at the schools, of which there are twelve, is inspected periodically by the Sanitary Inspectors, and 129 visits were paid during the year for the purpose of inspection and 11 revisits in connection with defects required to be remedied. Any defects reported are attended to immediately.

Strict control is maintained over school children who are either suffering from infectious disease or contacts of such cases. In no case is a child allowed to attend school until examined at the Council's Clinic. In addition, classrooms in which infectious cases have been present are sprayed, and precaution taken to eradicate any source of infection.

Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces. Table 12, on page 42, is a copy of the information contained in Form 572, which is the report required by the Home Office on the administration in this area of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with factories, workshops, and workplaces.

The following classes of workshops were on the Register at the end of the year 1934 :

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	62
Boot, Shoe, and Clog Repairers	...	...	...	...	...	31
Dressmaking, Millinery, and Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	13
Metal Workers, Tinplate, and Whitesmiths	...	...	...	...	...	2
Manufacturers of Mineral Waters	...	...	...	...	...	7
Laundries	...	...	...	...	...	2
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sweet Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/>
						121
						<hr/>
Underground Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	2

TABLE VIII.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN THE DISTRICT ON DECEMBER 31ST, 1934.

DWELLING HOUSES ONLY.

WARD	Number of Houses	Number of fresh water closets	Number of waste water closets	Number of Privies	Number of Pails	Number of Bins	Number of privy Ashpits.		Number of dry Ashpits.	
							double	single	double	single
Moorside ...	2215	2207	2	—	6	2215	—	—	—	—
Old Park ...	1737	1730	5	—	2	1737	—	—	—	—
Victoria Park ...	1413	1311	102	—	—	1413	—	—	—	—
Newtown ...	1343	1338	4	1	—	1342	—	1	—	—
Market ...	1274	1265	7	—	2	1274	—	—	—	—
East ...	1495	1477	16	—	2	1495	—	—	—	—
Clifton ...	896	760	—	118	18	779	38	40	1	1
TOTALS ...	10373	10088	136	119	30*	10255	38	41	1	1

* Does not include 43 pails at the various works, etc.

TABLE IX.
SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN THE DISTRICT ON DECEMBER 31ST, 1934.
WORKS ONLY

Class of Works	Number of fresh water closets.	Number of trough water closets.	Number of pails
Cotton Mills	176	33	24
Rope Works	—	—	2
Dye Works	11	—	—
Collieries	—	—	5
Railway (Goods Station) ...	—	—	3
Brickyards and Contractors' Yards	4	—	—
Sports Grounds	—	—	8
Foundries	29	—	—
Laundries	8	—	—
Mineral Water Manufacturers	3	—	—
Others	—	—	1
Totals ...	231	33	43

TABLE X
HOUSE INSPECTION

Housing Defects	Inspections		Notices		Work Completed
	Primary	Re-visits	Prelim.	Statutory	
Housing Act, 1925, Section 8 ...	208	16	—	—	—
Housing Act, 1930, Section 1 ...	116	151	—	—	—
„ 17 ...	59	454	16	—	26
„ 19 ...	35	6	—	34	31
P.H. ACTS : INSIDE DEFECTS					
Ceilings ...	20	67	19	—	18
Cooking ranges ...	16	35	15	—	12
Dampness ...	26	95	20	—	5
Doors ...	13	29	9	—	16
Door frames ...	13	29	12	—	12
Floors ...	27	146	20	—	24
Flues ...	10	30	7	—	9
Gas fittings ...	1	2	1	—	—
Grates ...	32	70	30	—	27
Plaster ...	42	136	33	—	34
Skirtings ...	3	2	3	—	2
Sinks ...	14	32	11	—	13
Sink Waste Pipes ...	7	14	7	—	5
Walls ...	27	153	18	—	26
Washboiler ...	28	56	23	—	23
Water Supply Fittings ...	40	39	28	—	23
Windows ...	26	69	25	—	35
W.C. Fittings ...	2	1	2	—	2
P.H. ACTS : OUTSIDE DEFECTS.					
Chimneys ...	10	76	8	—	7
Damp-proof courses ...	3	6	2	—	2
Downspouts ...	40	130	61	—	111
Eavesgutters ...	64	240	61	—	111
Roofs ...	157	455	130	—	156
Soil and Ventilating Shafts ...	—	3	2	—	1
Surface of Yards ...	8	23	6	—	8
Walls ...	108	559	43	—	53
W.C. Fittings ...	55	126	13	—	24
Totals ...	1210	3250	625	34	816

TABLE XI
SANITARY INSPECTION

Nuisances	Inspections		Notices		Nuisances Abated
	Primary	Re-visits	Prelim.	Statutory	
Ashbins	461	666	398	1	336
Cesspools	3	1	—	—	1
CONVERSIONS					
Privies to W.C.'s	6	18	—	—	—
Dry Ashpits to Ashbins	—	—	—	—	—
Waste to Fresh W.C.'s	—	—	—	—	—
Pail Closets to W.C.'s	—	6	—	—	—
Deposit of Refuse	17	15	7	—	2
Dirty Premises	13	27	7	—	2
DRAINS :					
Blocked	117	141	43	—	77
Defective	7	19	3	—	13
Inspections	25	88	—	—	—
Testing : New	4	9	—	—	—
„ Old	3	9	—	—	—
Keeping of Animals and Poultry	35	34	8	—	2
Manure Receptacles	33	105	46	—	22
Overcrowding	14	3	1	—	—
Rats Extermination	11	11	—	—	—
Rivers and Streams	2	23	—	—	—
Verminous Houses	62	48	17	—	9
Other	130	74	33	—	—
Totals	943	1288	563	1	464
OTHER VISITS					
Factories	35	3	—	—	—
Workshops	93	4	—	—	—
Workplaces	17	—	6	—	7
Out-workers	6	2	—	—	—
Common Lodging Houses	4	1	—	—	—
Houses let-in-lodgings	1	2	—	—	—
Caravans	40	25	3	—	—
Tents, Vans and Sheds	5	10	—	—	—
Diphtheria					
Scarlet Fever	236	206			
Tuberculosis					
Other					
Disinfection	24	29	—	—	—
Smoke Observations	319	9	3	—	—
Cinemas	—	—	—	—	—
Schools	129	11	—	—	—
Petrol : Calcium Carbide	2	1	—	—	—
„ Ordinary	9	7	—	—	—
Complaints	99	55	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	171	92	—	—	—
Totals	1190	457	12	—	7

TABLE XII
 FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

1	Inspection of Premises	Number of Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
	Factories (including Factory Laundries)	35	—	—
	Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	93	—	—
	Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	176	10	—
	TOTALS	304	10	—
2	Defects Found	Number of Defects		
		Found	Remedied	Referred to HM. Inspector
	Nuisances under Public Health Acts :—			
	Want of Cleanliness	11	12	—
	Want of Ventilation	1	1	—
	Overcrowding	—	—	—
	Want of Drainage of Floors	—	—	—
	Other Nuisances	2	2	—
	Sanitary Accommodation—			
	Insufficient	1	1	—
	Unsuitable or Defective	1	1	—
	Not separate for sexes	—	—	—
	Offences under the Factory and Work- shops Act	—	—	—
		16	17	—
3	Outwork in Unwholesome Premises Nil			

SECTION IV
HOUSING

Housing

General Observations. The general standard of houses in the district may be classified as good. Certain properties, of the old and worn-out type of working-class house, were included in the Council's Five-year Programme, the remainder of the houses to be treated under which are scheduled in Table 15 on page 51. From this table it will be noted that the houses which have been ear-marked for action under the Housing Act, 1930, cover altogether 44 areas, only one of which, the Bilston Area with 111 houses, can be considered to be large. When this area is dealt with as it is hoped in 1935, the Department will have succeeded in ridding the Borough of its largest areas of old property, and can proceed with the remaining 43 comparatively small blocks of property which are spread over the district.

In this campaign it is hoped also to see the gradual elimination of back-to-back houses of which there are approximately 21 in the Borough. Where these have not been included in Clearance Areas, early opportunity is to be taken under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930, followed by action under Section 17 or Section 19 as the case may warrant.

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses. The houses being built in this area, as in most other areas, fall into two main classes, namely those built by the Local Authority under the Housing Acts, and those built by private enterprise for sale only. The following is a statement of the houses built in the year 1934 :

(i)	Built by Local Authority	...	...	...	135
(ii)	„ „ Other Local Authorities	...			—
(iii)	„ „ Private Enterprise	...	...	...	271
Total					406

The 135 houses built by this Authority were built with State assistance under the Housing Acts, and were used mainly for rehousing tenants of houses included in Clearance Areas.

It is thus true to say that no provision of new houses is being made for people of the working-classes other than those living in property which is so defective as to be scheduled for demolition. Such people who may be anxious for new accommodation, and also young people contemplating marriage, have no alternative but to

consider the purchase of a house built by private enterprise. The houses built by private builders in this district are of a good standard and are comparatively cheap, and to this extent private enterprise is providing a very useful service to the community. There is, however, a very unfortunate feature in the sale of these houses which has alarming consequences. The houses are offered for a small deposit, and the buyer is attracted by the method of purchase through a building society at a weekly payment of perhaps 11/- or 12/- per week. The average working-class man finds both the deposit and the apparent rent within his reach, and has no difficulty in paying until certain other claims connected with the house, namely, rates, ground rent, water rate, etc., are presented to him. Even to the more conscientious the payment of these bills requires a tremendous effort, very often resulting in the man having to deny himself, his wife and children, of necessities. In one or two cases it has been noticed that the harassed householder has attempted to evade his unforeseen responsibilities by quitting the house for some unknown destination. This practice of allowing a house to be bought upon a small deposit encourages people with very small means and who are hard pressed for accommodation to buy houses, when clearly their real need rests in the provision of suitable houses at a low rent.

The fact remains that in the Borough of Swinton and Pendlebury there is a definite shortage of houses at a low rent. How this shortage affects the problem of overcrowding is dealt with under the next heading.

Overcrowding. For several years now it has been truly said that no marked degree of overcrowding has existed in this district. What effect the application of the provisions of the new housing bill (Housing Act, 1935) will have is at present impossible to estimate.

Instances of overcrowding coming under the Department's notice have been referred to the Health Committee and ultimately alleviated by the letting of a municipal house. In most of these instances the overcrowding has been due to two or three families living in the same house, and the source of the overcrowding has not been difficult to trace. The sub-tenants invariably include the married son or daughter of the tenant, who have been compelled to stay with their parents because of their inability to obtain a house at a reasonable rent. The shortage of houses at a rent suitable for people of the working classes, has, firstly, undoubtedly aggravated overcrowding, and, secondly, provided a check upon the marriage prospects of many young people.

Fitness of Houses. No difficulties are experienced by inspectors of the Department in taking action for the repair of houses found to contain some defect. Generally speaking owners of property welcome

the advice of the inspectors of the Department, and repairs are carried out to the satisfaction of the Department within a reasonable time without recourse to the service of formal notices. During the year 1934, repairs were effected in 492 houses prior to action under the Public Health Acts, and in 26 houses prior to action under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930. Other houses inspected were: 208 house-to-house inspections under Section 8 of the Housing Act, 1925; 116 (it was subsequently decided not to deal with 3 of these) under Section 1 of the 1930 Act for inclusion in Clearance Areas; and 35 individual unfit houses under Section 19 of the 1930 Act. Where houses are generally unfit, but not so unfit as to rank for demolition, preliminary action under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930, is taken, with statutory force under that section being resorted to if necessary.

Unhealthy Areas. The state of the Council's programme for dealing with unhealthy areas is, for convenience, outlined in Tables 14 and 15 on pages 50 and 51 of this report. Table 14 shows the progress of clearance up to the 31st December, 1934, and Table 15 gives a fairly accurate account of what remains to be done.

It will be seen that although a total of 410 houses have been represented for demolition by the Department only 136 houses had been vacated and the families rehoused up to 31st December, 1934. The Local Authority has, however, recently increased its Staff dealing with the building of houses by direct labour, with the result that considerable speeding up is anticipated, and that 200 families will be rehoused during the year 1935.

The four areas involving 113 houses, which were included in Representations dated November, 1934, were the subject of a Ministry of Health inquiry held at the Council Chamber on the 19th March, 1935. Plans of these areas are included in this Section of the report.

The procedure adopted in the rehousing of tenants and the process for *disinfestation* of household effects and personal clothing was outlined in the Medical Officer of Health's Annual Report for 1933, page 27. The same methods were employed during the year 1934 with the most satisfactory results.

Individual Unfit Houses. In addition to caravans, which are referred to below, two houses were made the subject of representations under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930. The occupants of these houses will be rehoused as soon as possible in 1935.

Two houses were vacated in 1932 under informal action of the Department, and the occupants treated and rehoused as ordinary applicants for Council houses. These houses are not shown in the table of "Clearance under the Housing Act, 1930" on page 50, nor

is a certain back-to-back house made " through " in the same year, from which one of the families was rehoused. Only since that time has the Ministry of Health accepted claims for grant in respect of persons displaced for the purpose of making a back-to-back house into a through ventilated house.

Caravans. The van dwellings of this district have been commented upon in Annual Reports for several years. This year it is pleasing to be able to report that all have been dealt with under Section 19 of the Housing Act, and that 31 out of the total of 35 have actually been demolished.

TABLE XIII

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN THE DISTRICT AND IN WARDS

Ward	No. of Houses 1st Jan. 1934	Erected during the year	Demolished during the year	Totals 31st Dec., 1934
Victoria Park	1421	—	8	1413
Old Park	1664	73	—	1737
Moorside	2139	76	—	2215
Newtown	1362	57	76	1343
Market	1237	37	—	1274
East	1466	57	28	1495
Clifton	790	106	—	896
TOTALS	10079	406	112	10373

TABLE XIV
CLEARANCE UNDER HOUSING ACT, 1930
Progress up to 31st December, 1934.

Title of Area	Representation			Re-housing			No. of houses demolished	Area completed
	Date	No. of houses	No. of Persons	No. of houses vacated	No. of people re-housed	No. of New houses		
1 Newtown ...	7.2.31	76	345	72	288	68	72	No.
2 Swinton Hall Rd.	25.3.31	8	59	8	62	10	8	Yes
3 Knowles Square and Croft ...	19.10.31	95	501	54	277	55	32	No.
4 Market Ward :								
No. 1 ...	1.3.33	8	38	—	—	—	—	No.
5 No. 2 ...	1.3.33	14	76	2	17	3	—	No.
6 No. 3a ...	1.3.33	3	8	—	—	—	—	—
7 No. 3b ...	1.3.33	2	9	—	—	—	—	—
8 No. 4 ...	1.3.33	9	46	—	—	—	—	—
9 No. 5 ...	1.3.33	3	14	—	—	—	—	—
10 No. 6 ...	1.3.33	4	13	—	—	—	—	—
11 Station Road ...	8.8.33	9	22	—	—	—	—	—
12 Woodgate Road	8.8.33	17	72	—	—	—	—	—
13 Manchester Rd., Clifton ...	8.8.33	2	6	—	—	—	—	—
14 Valley No. 1 ...	13.3.33	9	36	—	—	—	—	—
15 „ „ 2 ...	13.3.33	28	129	—	—	—	—	—
16 „ „ 3 ...	13.3.33	10	52	—	—	—	—	—
17 Oak St., and Union St. ...	28.11.34	106	430	—	—	—	—	—
18 Clifton Junction :								
No. 1 ...	30.11.34	2	7	—	—	—	—	—
19 No. 2 ...	30.11.34	3	9	—	—	—	—	—
20 Rams Fold, Clifton	30.11.34	2	5	—	—	—	—	—
Totals: Clearance Areas		410	1877	136	644	136	112	—
Individual Unfit Houses: Caravans ...	1934	35	114	32	121	32	31	—
Others ...	1934	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTALS ...		447	1944	168	765	168	143	—

TABLE XV
CLEARANCE AREAS.

Houses remaining to be dealt with under " Five-Year " Programme

No.	Title of Area	No. of Houses	No. of Persons	Year in which action is to be taken	
1	Gate Street Area	40	175	1935	
2	Bold Row Area	4	22		
3	Ogden Fold Area	6	26		
4	Long Fold and Whites Croft Area ...	23	96		
5, 6	Poplar Road Area Nos. 1 and 2 ...	10	28		
7	Partington Lane Area	6	28		
8 to 11	Worsley Road Areas Nos. 1, 2, 3 & 4	15	47		
12	Bilston Area	111	524		
13	Billy Lane Area	4	12	1936	
14	Folly Lane Area	22	62		
15	Wood Street Area	15	43		
16	Deans Road Area	8	18		
17 to 22	Rake Lane Areas Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6	18	60		
23	Worsley Buildings Area	20	110		
24	Slack Fold Area	11	47		
25	Dixon Fold Area	5	22		
26	Worsley Fold Area	7	25	1937	
27, 28	Union Street Swinton Areas	23	75		
	Nos. 1 and 2				
29	Back Carlton Place Area	5	15		
30, 31	Moorside Road Areas Nos. 1 & 2 ...	8	27		
32	Lightbourne Green Area	4	14		
33	Manchester Rd., Clifton No. 2 Area	4	13		
34	Hopwood Street Area	6	28		
35	Spring Place Area	5	16	1938	
36	Manchester Road Swinton Area ...	2	6		
37	Bowling Green View Area	2	12		
38	Chorley Road Area	3	10		
39	Moss Lane Swinton Area	3	13		
40	Wardley St. and Brackley St. Area	6	29		
41	City Walk Area	4	12		
42, 43	Broomhall Rd. Areas Nos. 1 and 2 ...	6	17		
44	Little Moss Lane Area	6	31		
TOTALS		412	1663		

TABLE XVI.

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	910
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	3745
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925	208
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	217
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	148
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	368

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	493
--	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—**A. Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:—**

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By Owners	Nil.
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil.
---	------

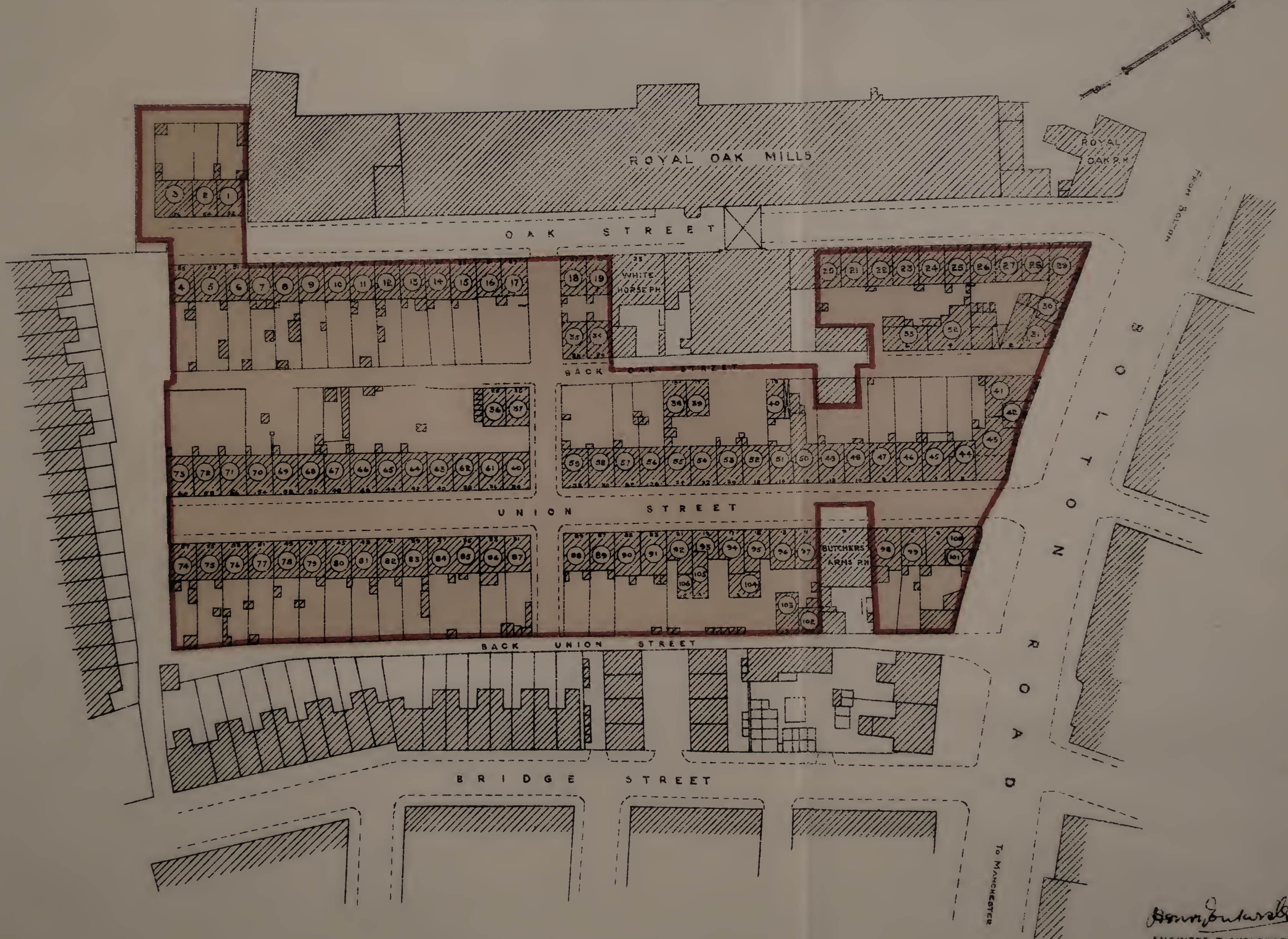
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :
- (a) By Owners Nil.
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil.
- C. Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :
- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 34
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 31
- D. Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :
- (1) Number of separate tenement or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made Nil.
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit Nil.

BOROUGH OF SWINTON & PENDLEBURY.

MAP N° 1

HOUSING ACT 1930

UNION ST. & OAK ST. CLEARANCE AREA.

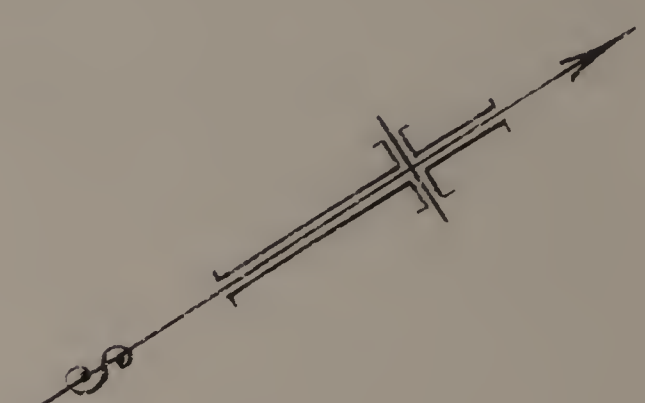


Donn Dubinsky

ENGINEER & SURVEYOR
SWINTON & PENDLEBURY B.C.
SWINTON NOV. 1934.

BOROUGH OF SWINTON & PENDLEBURY
HOUSING ACT 1930
CLIFTON JUNCTION. CLEARANCE AREA N° 1

MAP N° 1



SCALE 1/500

Asmuthurst

ENGINEER & SURVEYOR,
TOWN HALL, SWINTON.
Nov. 1934

LETTON JUNCTION CLEARANCE
HOUSING ACT 19
BOROUGH OF SWINTON & H



SCALE 1:200

BOROUGH OF SWINTON & PENDLEBURY

MAP N° 1

HOUSING ACT 1930

CLIFTON JUNCTION CLEARANCE AREA N° 2



SCALE 1/500

James Butcher,

ENGINEER & SURVEYOR,
TOWN HALL, SWINTON.
Nov. 1934

SCALE 1:500

CLUMS



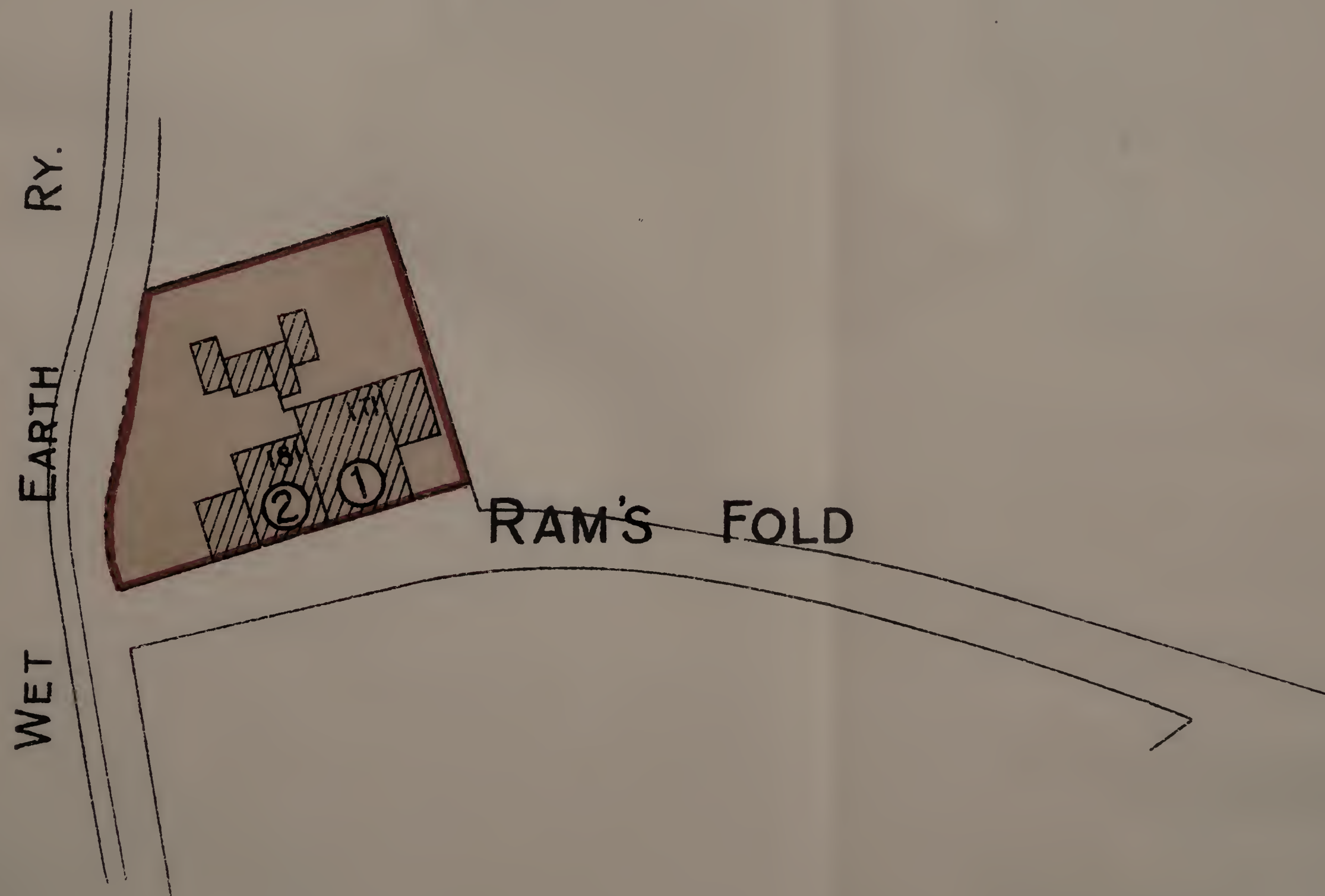
CLINTON JUNCTION
HOUSING
BORDER OF SWALE

BOROUGH OF SWINTON & PENDLEBURY

HOUSING ACT 1930

RAM'S FOLD CLEARANCE AREA

MAP N° 1



SCALE 1/500

James Butcher

ENGINEER & SURVEYOR,
TOWN HALL, SWINTON.
Nov. 1934

BOARD OF SWINDON
 HOUSING ACT 1925
 Rams Fold Green



SCALE 1/200

SECTION V

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Inspection and Supervision of Food

Milk Supply. The systematic inspection of cows and cowsheds and the sampling of all milk supplies for the purpose of chemical and bacteriological analysis was again thoroughly carried out by the Department. Five instances of tubercle bacilli in milk were discovered and referred to the County Public Health Department.

The following supplementary licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Order 1923 were issued:—For “Certified” milk distribution, 2; “Grade A” milk distribution, 2; and “Pasteurised” milk distribution, 4. In no case was it necessary to refuse or revoke the registration of any retailer or licences for graded milk.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops. These are regularly inspected by officers of this Department, and during the year 1934 there was no case in which action was necessary in regard to the condition of dairy, shed or shop. The following figures give the number of cowkeepers, dairymen, and retailers connected with the Borough on the 31st December 1934:—

Number of Cowkeepers (also Dairymen)	...	...	...	16
Number of Dairymen (not Cowkeepers)	...	...	...	16
Number of Retailers	...	...	...	60
Number of Outside Dairymen supplying district	...	...	...	15
Number of Outside Cowkeepers supplying district	...	...	...	3

No notices were served during the year requiring structural alterations or improvements to farm buildings. The standards adopted in controlling the alteration or erection of cowsheds is as follows:—600 cubic feet where cows are habitually grazed, and 800 cubic feet where cows are not habitually grazed.

Veterinary Inspections. All dairy cattle are inspected quarterly by Mr A. Alexander, F.R.C.V.S., who is accompanied on these occasions by one of the inspectors of this Department. The number of cows examined at each of the inspections, together with the findings of the Surgeon, are detailed in Table 20 on page 62. The number of inspections totalled 1095.

Milk Testing. The number of samples submitted for testing for the existence of *tuberculosis* was 53, of which 48 were found to be negative. Particulars relating to the five positive samples were immediately forwarded to the County Public Health Department, whose duty it was to take appropriate action in these cases.

For bacteriological examinations the number of samples taken was 54, of which number 32 were found to be unsatisfactory. The standard adopted is "not more than 200,000 bacteria per c.c.," and "no *B. Coli* in .01 c.c." A copy of the result of the sample is in each case sent to the vendor from whom the sample was taken, and in the case of "unsatisfactory" results, a letter is sent by the Medical Officer of Health asking for an explanation. The results of all samples are reported to the Health Committee. Table 19 on page 62 gives fuller particulars relating to the standard of these samples.

Testing for *sediment* and *fat content* is carried out by a member of the staff of the Public Health Department and the results duly notified to the milk vendor concerned. The total tests was 66, of which 60 were satisfactory.

The regular testing of milk undoubtedly achieves its purpose in maintaining the best possible standard of clean milk, and in keeping in the front of the minds of those concerned with the production and distribution of milk the paramount need for a regular clean milk supply.

Meat Regulations. There is no public slaughterhouse in the district. The private slaughterhouses, 16 in number, are visited by an inspector of this Department during the time or shortly after slaughtering takes place. Meat shops also are systematically inspected, and market meat stalls are visited when open on the markets. The numbers of inspections made in connection with meat, together with all other visits and revisits to foodshops are detailed in Table 18 on page 61.

The amount of food condemned or surrendered during 1934 as unfit for human consumption is tabulated in Table 21 on page 63. The total quantity of 3,686 lbs. of meat is much greater than the total of 2,144 lbs. for 1933, but it must be noted that 1,084 lbs. of this total was rendered unwholesome as a result of a fire breaking out on the shop premises.

Food and Drugs. This Council is not *the* local authority for the administration of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act 1928 and other acts relating to the adulteration of food. Superintendent Kenyon of the Lancashire Constabulary has furnished a summary of the samples taken in the Borough of Swinton and Pendlebury during the year 1934. The list is included in Table 17 on page 60. There was no instance of food poisoning notified.

Bakehouses. There are 62 bakehouses in the district, of which two are classed as underground. On the whole the sanitary condition of the bakehouses is satisfactory. They are visited periodically and

any nuisances found to exist are dealt with immediately. The visits paid to bakehouses during 1934 totalled 159.

Fish-and-Chip Shops. There are 52 of these shops in the district. All have been kept under observation for the detection of any nuisance arising from the storage and quality of the fish and oil, offensive smells, etc.

Ice-Cream. There are 24 vendors of ice-cream in the district. These have been frequently under supervision, and improvements have been effected in many instances in the methods of manufacture, storage and distribution.

TABLE XVII
FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLES
(From information submitted by Superintendent Kenyon)

Nature of Samples	No. Taken	Result of Analysis		No. of Prosecutions
		Genuine	Adul-terated	
Milk	56	56	—	—
Arrowroot	3	3	—	—
Ground Almonds	3	3	—	—
Butter	3	3	—	—
Mixed Spice	3	3	—	—
Pepper	6	6	—	—
Coffee	5	5	—	—
Chocolate	1	1	—	—
Epsom Salts	5	5	—	—
Lard	2	2	—	—
Meat Pie	1	1	—	—
Cocoa	1	1	—	—
Baking Powder	1	1	—	—
Glycerine	1	1	—	—
Castor Oil	1	1	—	—
Borax	3	3	—	—
TOTALS	95	95	—	—

TABLE XVIII

FOOD INSPECTION

Shops, Etc.	Inspections		Notices		Nuisances Abated
	Primary	Re-visits	Prelim.	Statutory	
Bakehouses ...	159	10	10	—	10
Confectioners' Shops	3	—	—	—	—
Cooked Meat Shops	27	—	—	—	—
Fish and Chip Shops	195	—	—	—	—
Greengrocers' Shops	112	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Makers ...	55	4	—	—	—
Ice Cream Shops ...	9	1	—	—	—
Market Stalls (not Meat) ...	1984	—	—	—	—
Provision Shops ...	151	—	—	—	—
Tripe Shops ...	15	—	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops ...	40	—	—	—	—
MILK :					
Cowsheds ...	108	1	—	—	—
Dairies ...	56	—	—	—	—
Milkshops ...	27	—	—	—	—
Vet. Inspections	60	—	—	—	—
Samples : Gerber	66	—	—	—	—
Bacteria	52	—	—	—	—
Tubercle	44	—	—	—	—
Meat :					
Slaughterhouses ...	1671	138	—	—	—
Meat Shops ...	1484	2	—	—	—
Market Meat Stalls	238	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades:					
Gut Scraper ...	2	—	—	—	—
Knacker Yard ...	—	—	—	—	—
Tripe Dresser ...	4	—	—	—	—
Other ...	24	3	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	6586	159	10	—	10

TABLE XIX
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF MILK

	Bacteria present per 1 c.c.		
	Produced in this District.	Produced outside this District.	Total.
Less than 1,000 bacteria	—	—	—
1,000 to 5,000 "	2	2	4
5,000 to 10,000 "	3	4	7
10,000 to 20,000 "	5	7	12
20,000 to 50,000 "	4	7	11
50,000 to 100,000 "	1	2	3
100,000 to 200,000 "	—	3	3
*200,000 to 500,000 "	2	1	3
*500,000 or over "	4	7	11
*Gross contamination			
TOTALS 	21	33	54

Presence or otherwise of bacillus coli in the above samples :—

BACILLUS COLI PRESENT IN—	1 c.c.	0·1 c.c.	1·01 c.c.
Milk produced in this area ...	19	16	9
Milk produced outside this area	28	24	19
BACILLUS COLI ABSENT IN—	1 c.c.	0·1 c.c.	0·01 c.c.
Milk produced in this area ...	2	5	12
Milk produced outside this area	5	9	14
TOTALS 	54	54	54

TABLE XX
VETERINARY INSPECTIONS

Date of Inspection 1934	No. of Cows inspected	No. of suspected Cows	No. of samples taken	Result.	
				Positive	Negative
March 	265	8	6	2	4
June 	273	6	5	—	5
September ...	273	5	4	—	4
December 	284	4	4	—	4
TOTALS 	1095	23	19	2	17

Percentage of animals suspected and sampled of total examined 2·1
Percentage of suspected animals found to be suffering from Tuberculosis 8·7
Percentage of animals suspected and found not to be suffering from Tuberculosis 91·3

TABLE XXI
FOOD SURRENDERED DURING 1934

	Tuberculosis		Non. T.B.
	Generalised	Localised	
BEASTS :—	lbs.	bs.	lbs.
17 Heads—T.B. Glands	—	528	—
4 Livers—T.B. Glands	—	68	—
41 „ —Cirrhosis and Flukes	—	—	732
11 „ —Abscesses	—	—	190
25 Lungs—T.B. Glands	—	183	—
11 „ —Abscesses	—	—	78
1 Liver—Hydated Cyst	—	—	18
4 Lungs—Hydated Cyst	—	—	29
2 Stomachs, etc.—T.B.	—	—	49
Portions of Beef-Decomposed	—	—	1084
PIGS :—			
2 Carcases Offal—Septicæmia	—	—	265
9 Heads—T.B. Glands	—	116	—
22 Offals—do.	—	167	—
1 Offal—Abscesses	—	—	7
1 Offal—Pneumonia	—	—	8
3 Offals—Hydated Cysts	—	—	24
SHEEP :—			
1 Carcase and Offal—Suffocation	—	—	36
Portions of Mutton—Decomposed	—	—	104
Total Weight surrendered	—	1062	2624
Grand Total Weight	—	3686	—
No. of Carcases	—	68	85

OTHER FOODSTUFFS						
Cheese Decomposed	...	...	...	...	...	40 lbs.
Tomatoes	„	...	...	...	...	36 „
Pears	...	...	...	...	...	480 „
						<u>556 lbs.</u>

SECTION VI
INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Infectious Diseases

A. INFECTIOUS DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)

Notifiable Diseases. The number of notifications of all infectious diseases other than Tuberculosis during the year 1934 was 324, in comparison with 406 for the previous year and 237 for the year 1932. The rates per 1,000 population which these numbers represent are as follows:—8.4 for 1934; 10.6 for 1933; and 6.8 per 1,000 for 1932. A statistical classification of notifiable infectious diseases is set out in Table 22, page 70.

Diphtheria. The epidemic of diphtheria, which commenced in 1933 and to which due reference was made in the Annual Report for that year, continued with little abatement well into the year 1934. Eighty-five of the total of 136 cases occurred prior to the month of June and can be considered to belong to the long sequence covered by the epidemic. The absence of a single case for several weeks from that time led one to believe that the persistent succession of cases had at last come to an end. This belief subsequently proved to be correct in that except for a period of three successive weeks in September in which 3, 5, and 4 cases were respectively notified, the incidence of the disease up to the end of the year gave no cause for alarm. During this period also there was no evidence of a grave type of diphtheria being present.

Of the notified cases, 108 were treated in hospital and the remainder satisfactorily isolated at home. There were 11 deaths, 10 of which occurred during the first half of the year, the respective mortality proportions being as follows:—First half of the year, 85 cases, 10 deaths, 11.76 per cent; second half of the year, 51 cases, 1 death, 1.96 per cent. This incidentally is another factor which suggests that the type of diphtheria present in the latter part of the year was different from that prevailing in the early months.

Investigation of the sanitary condition of the homes of infected cases and possible sources of infection was carried out in each case by a sanitary inspector, and examination of "contacts" at home and in the schools was made by the staff of the School Medical Service. In the course of their duties 4955 examinations of children were made by the School Nurses and 250 swabs of contacts and suspected cases were taken. As a result of "swabbing" suspected or contact cases in the schools, 16 instances of the disease were discovered and appropriately treated.

Immunisation against Diphtheria is a facility which has been offered free in this area for many years, but not until the latter months of 1934 can the Department be said to have obtained any satisfactory results from the publicity which it has given to this form of preventive treatment. The demand not only took the shape of requests for immunisation to be performed at the Council's clinics, but also from the medical practitioners of the district. Medical practitioners who receive requests from their patients for immunisation can receive supplies of the prophylactic for performing such immunisation from the Public Health Department.

Scarlet Fever. The number of cases of this disease notified during the year was 99, showing an incidence rate of 2.6 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 103 and a rate of 2.7 for the previous year. Thirty-four of these cases were treated in hospital and the remainder isolated at home. There were 2 deaths, one of which occurred in hospital. Control of the disease was carried out as in the case of diphtheria.

It must be noted, however, that 24 of the total of 99 notifications were in respect of cases in residence at the Manchester Corporation's Home for Mental Defectives, Swinton, where an outbreak of scarlet fever occurred in the month of February.

Enteric Fever. Only one case, a boy of 6 years, was notified as suffering from this disease during the year. The boy was successfully treated in hospital. The number of cases in 1933 was 4.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever. Two notifications coming under this heading were received as compared with five in 1933. One of the two cases was treated in hospital. The same case was subsequently recorded as a death.

Smallpox. No case occurred.

Erysipelas. Twenty-one cases of erysipelas were notified as compared with 26 in the year 1933. Five of these were treated in hospital. There was one death.

Pneumonia. There were 51 notifications of pneumonia as compared with 94 for the year 1933. These notifications relate to the acute primary and acute influenzal forms of the disease, the types at present notifiable. The number of deaths registered as due to all forms of pneumonia was 37 as compared with 35 in the previous year.

Infectious diseases notified from Institutions. The following

is a list of notifications of infectious diseases received from the Royal Manchester Children's Hospital, Pendlebury:—

Scarlet Fever	...	15	Poliomyelitis	...	1
Diphtheria	...	10	Cerebro-Spinal		
Pneumonia	...	3	Fever	...	1
Erysipelas	...	5			—
			Total	...	35

Twenty-four cases of scarlet fever were notified from the Home for Mental Defectives, Swinton.

B. TUBERCULOSIS

Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The number of new cases of this disease entered on the register during the year 1934 was 40, of which 3 were "transfers" from other districts. The primary notifications i.e. those cases who were first found to be suffering from the disease during 1934, therefore numbered 37, 20 males and 17 females, giving an incidence rate per 1,000 population of 0.96. The corresponding rate for 1933 was 0.88 and for 1932, 0.84.

There were 25 deaths, 17 males and 8 females, recorded as being due to pulmonary tuberculosis. The death-rate which this number represents is 0.65 per 1,000 population, as compared with 0.42 for 1933 when 16 deaths occurred, and 0.53 and 19 deaths for 1932.

Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis. The new entries in the register totalled 15, only one of which was a "transfer", thus leaving 14, 5 males and 9 females, as the number of cases who were first found to be suffering from the non-pulmonary form of the disease in 1934. The incidence rate for the year is 0.36 per 1,000 population, in comparison with 0.45 and 17 cases in 1933, and 0.57 and 19 cases in 1932. The number of deaths due to non-pulmonary tuberculosis was 8, 3 males and 5 females, as against 2 in 1933 and 6 in 1932.

Non-notified Deaths. The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths works out at approximately 9 per cent, the number being three. These three deaths were known to the Department to be tuberculous cases only after death had occurred. Generally speaking, the notification of tuberculosis in the district is efficient.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. No action was necessary under these Regulations relating to tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1925. It was not necessary to take action under Section 62 of the above Act relating to applications for Orders for compulsory removal to hospital.

Statistical Tables. Tabulations relating to tuberculosis are set out in Tables appended to this Section of the Report.

TABLE XXII.

NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED; NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM THESE DISEASES; NUMBER OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL; AND DEATHS IN HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR 1934.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	At all ages.	Number of cases notified Ages in years.											Total cases notified in each Ward.							Total No. of cases removed to Hospital.	Total No. of deaths belonging to the dist.	Total No. of deaths in Hospital.	
		Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 20 years	20 to 35 years	35 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	65 and over.	Victoria Park	Old Park	Moorside	Newtown	Market	East				Clifton
Scarlet Fever ...	99	—	1	3	6	4	42	30	6	5	2	—	—	4	7	38	13	5	32	—	34	2	1
Diphtheria ...	136	2	1	5	6	8	56	32	6	10	5	5	—	15	15	18	15	22	40	11	108	11	8
Pneumonia ...	51	5	3	1	8	5	2	3	4	11	3	1	1	9	5	7	4	8	12	6	—	37	22
Erysipelas ...	21	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	4	5	4	2	3	2	4	4	1	6	1	5	1	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Enteric Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	—
Poliomyelitis ...	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
TOTALS ...	324	16	6	11	21	17	101	65	19	33	18	14	3	32	33	68	39	38	96	18	153	55	36

TABLE XXIII.
ACTION IN CONNECTION WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

DISEASE	Sanitary Inspectors		Notices sent to :—			Disinfection		
	Primary Visits	Re-Visits	Schools	School Attdnce. Officer	Parents	Rooms dis-infected	Rooms sprayed	Articles Steam disinfected
Scarlet Fever...	62	65	60	110	61	—	55	—
Diphtheria ...	128	128	121	245	148	—	162	—
Erysipelas ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary T.B. ...	32	18	—	—	—	1	37	90
Enteric Fever ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases ...	8	—	—	—	—	1	125	153
TOTALS ...	233	212	181	355	209	2	379	243

TABLE XXIV

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS—PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES, MANCHESTER

A. Special Investigations

Month	Diphtheria		Agglutination Tests, Typhoid Fever, etc.		Human Tuberculosis Sputum		Bovine Tuberculosis Milk		Water	
									Bacteriological	Chemical
	Total	+	Total	+	Total	+	Total	+	Total	Total
January	88	21	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
February	82	12	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
March ...	115	13	—	—	—	—	8	2	—	—
April ...	65	12	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
May ...	27	7	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	2
June ...	36	3	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
July ...	27	3	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
August ...	17	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
September	82	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	52	7	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
November	66	11	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
December	34	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Totals	691	107	1	—	—	—	53	5	3	2

B. Various Investigations

Milk bacterial count B. Coli	...	...	...	54 samples
Typhoid Faeces	...	...	...	1 "
Diphtheria Virulence test	...	...	...	2 "
Total No. of Specimens in List A	...	...	...	750
" " " "	...	...	...	57
Grand total of specimens received	...	...	...	807

TABLE XXV.

TUBERCULOSIS.

AGE PERIOD	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY		PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-4 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3
5-9 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
15-19...	2	2	1	3	—	—	—	—
20-24...	3	6	1	—	1	2	—	1
25-34...	4	5	2	3	4	5	1	—
35-44...	3	1	—	—	3	—	—	1
45-54...	5	1	—	1	3	—	—	—
55-64...	5	2	—	—	5	1	1	—
65 and over ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	23	17	5	10	17	8	3	5

TABLE XXVI
TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOUS CASES

Number of cases	Adults	Children	Total
Admitted to Sanatoria	4	1	5
Admitted to Pulmonary Hospitals ...	37	—	37
Admitted to General and Special Hospitals	4	2	6
Received " Light " treatment	3	4	7
Received X-Ray examinations ...	104	24	128
Received Dispensary supervision or treatment with provision of special nourishment	14	2	16
Received Dispensary supervision or treatment only	169	17	186
Recovered and taken from Register ...	20	2	22
Under supervision on 31st December 1934	153	19	172
The 172 cases under supervision at the end of the year are classified as follows :—			
Pulmonary	102	2	104
Non-Pulmonary	44	17	61
Combined	7	—	7

TABLE XXVII.
 NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS IN 1934.
 PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS.

		NUMBER OF CASES AT VARIOUS AGES																							
	All ages.	Under 1 year		1		2		3		4		5-10		10-15		15-20		20-35		35-45		45-65		Over 65	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Pulmonary ...	20	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	7	11	3	1	8	3	—	—
Non-Pulmonary ...	5	9	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	25	26	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	10	12	3	1	8	5	—	—	—

SECTION VII

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Maternity and Child Welfare

(a) STATISTICS

Births. The number of births **registered** was 568 and the birth-rate 14.7 per 1,000 population, as against 522 births and a rate of 13.8 for the year 1933. Of the 568 births, 292 were males and 276 females. Six and three of these numbers respectively were illegitimate births, and the total of 9 or 1.6 per cent of all live births compares with 8 and 1.5 for the previous year.

Births **notified** under the Notification of Births Act reached a total of 573 live births and 22 still-births, of which 372 were notified by midwives and 223 by doctors or parents. The notified births in the respective wards of the District are set out in Table 1 in Section 1 of this Report together with the birth-rates per 1,000 Ward population.

Still-births. Thirty still-births were **registered**, 17 being in respect of males and 13 in respect of females. All were legitimate births. The number for 1933 was 27.

Infantile Mortality. The number of deaths among infants under 1 year of age was 41, of which 27 were males and 14 females. The rate per 1,000 live births which this number represents is 72, which compares unfavourably with the rates for the past two years. The rate for 1932 of 42.6 per 1,000 births, and that of 53.0 in 1933, were the lowest rates ever recorded in the district. There is no exceptional reason for the increase in 1934, but a reference to the chart showing infantile mortality from 1914 to 1934, which faces page 95 of this Report, is noteworthy. It will be noticed that the periods 1923-24, 1928-29, and 1933-34, are remarkable in that they show the following characteristics: (a) they are periods of increasing infantile mortality; (b) the intervening periods are equal and show decreasing mortality rates; and (c) the years 1924, 1929, and 1934, are the peak points of the periods. It is to be hoped that the line will follow the trend of the chart and the rate for 1934 will give place to a succession of decreasing rates resulting in a new low record for the district.

Maternal Mortality. The number of maternal deaths for 1934 was 4, in comparison with 3 for 1933. The rate which this number represents per 1,000 total births shows up adversely in comparison with the rate for the whole country, namely, 7.04 for Swinton and Pendlebury, and 4.60 for the country as a whole. These rates, to-

gether with the parts thereof due to puerperal sepsis as distinct from other causes, are shown at the foot of Table 2, page 19. The maternal deaths occurring in this district during the past ten years are set out below :

1925	...	1	1930	...	3
1926	...	2	1931	...	1
1927	...	2	1932	...	0
1928	...	2	1933	...	3
1929	...	5	1934	...	4

(b) GENERAL

Co-ordination. The scheme for the care of the mother and child in this district provides for ante-natal, natal, and post-natal care of the mother, and a comprehensive scheme exists for the welfare of infants and young children under the age of five years. The close co-ordination of the services for the pre-school child with that of the School Medical Service has been maintained. In the work of the Ophthalmic, Ear, Nose, and Throat, Orthopædic, Massage, Artificial Sunlight, and Dental clinics, the same consultants and the same methods of treatment are available for both. The supervision of infants in the home by the Health Visitors, and attendance at the various Welfare Centres have been continuous until reaching school age, when their records are handed over to the School Medical Service.

The efficiency of a scheme for the care of mothers and children under five years depends upon the extent of contact between the health visiting staff and the mothers and children. In the case of expectant mothers, although it is reassuring to note that the attendances at the ante-natal clinics are steadily increasing, only a comparatively small proportion of the total in the district come to the notice of the Department. With regard to newly born infants, the provision of the Notification of Births Act that births must be notified within 36 hours, enables the Health Visitor to attend the home of a baby on the tenth day and to keep that baby under observation until five years of age. If between visits a baby should be taken to live in another area it is the practice of the Health Visitor to ascertain the new address, if possible, whereupon the Medical Officer of Health for the area to which the child has removed is notified, thus enabling him to bring the baby within the province of the Child Welfare Section of his department. A similar dependency is placed upon other authorities with regard to babies who by virtue of change of residence by their parents are brought to live within the Borough of Swinton and Pendlebury. Such transfers coming from the districts covered by the Cities of Manchester and Salford, Borough of Eccles, and the Administrative County of Lancaster, are regularly notified

to this Department, but the occasional discovery of an infant who has never been visited by a Health Visitor of this Authority suggests that certain Public Health Departments do not notify other authorities of such transfers. It must be admitted, however, that some people remove and leave no trace of their destination, but in practice it is found that only a small proportion of removals cannot be traced.

During the year 1934 a total of 41 babies whose ages ranged from 1 month to 5 years were notified to this Department as having removed from other areas, and if these babies had not been so notified they would not have been visited by the Council's Health Visitors, unless brought direct to the Welfare Centres.

It is unfortunate that mothers least able to give proper attention to their babies are very often those who fail to see the help that can be given by the Child Welfare Department, and such a Department fails if it neglects to bestow its attention upon such children.

Notification of intention to remove might well be a compulsory duty of all parents of children under 5 years who contemplate a change of residence.

HOSPITAL SERVICE

(a) **Maternity Cases.** Adequate arrangements are made for the admission and conveyance of these cases to Park Hospital, Davyhulme. The number of Swinton and Pendlebury cases admitted in 1934 was 162, in comparison with 139 in the previous year. Of these numbers 111 and 73 respectively were admitted under the Council's scheme for assisted treatment. A number of cases were admitted to St. Mary's Hospitals, Manchester, Hope Hospital, Salford, and Maternity Homes in adjoining districts.

Puerperal Fever. Cases of puerperal fever are treated at Astley Sanatorium. Two cases were admitted during the year.

(b) **Infants.** A cot is maintained by this Authority in the Manchester Babies' Hospital, Levenshulme, at an annual cost of £156 per annum. The following cases were admitted during the year 1934 :

No.	Date		Diagnosis	Result
	Admitted	Discharged		
1.	January 31	March 18	Dyspepsia	Much improved
2.	February 20	March 8	Pemphigus	? (*)
3.	June 8	September 1	Dyspepsia	Improved
4.	September 19	October 10	Marasmus	Cured
5.	October 1	March 8	Anæmia and Dyspepsia	Improved

* Baby transferred to Isolation Hospital on March 8. Died on March 9. Cause of death erysipelas and exfoliation dermatitis.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. Provision is made for the admission of mother and infant to hospital for this condition if necessary.

(c) **Toddlers.** The same arrangements exist for the hospital treatment of tonsils and adenoids and orthopædic cases as for the school child, that is, the former are treated at Park Hospital, Davyhulme, and orthopædic cases at the Royal Manchester Children's Hospital, Pendlebury.

CONSULTANT SERVICE

(a) Maternal.

Difficult Labour. Two Consultants are available for cases of obstetric difficulty occurring in the home, upon the request of the medical practitioner in charge of the case.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia. Three Consultants are available for consultation required in the home at the request of the medical practitioner in charge of the case.

Number of notified cases of Puerperal Fever	...	...	2
Number of notified cases of Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	4

(b) Infant.

Orthopædic. Cases of congenital deformities and other defects are referred to the Council's Orthopædic Surgeon.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. The Council's Ophthalmic Surgeon is authorised to attend in the home at the request of the medical practitioner in charge of the case. The Health Visitors are available for the home nursing of such cases, and act upon the advice and under the direction of the medical practitioner. Number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum in 1934 was 6, and in each case a complete recovery was made.

(c) Toddlers.

The Consultants and Specialist Clinics for the School Medical Service are available for the Maternity and Child Welfare Service. The number of children under five years treated and the attendances made for treatment are set out in Table 31 on page 92.

Bacteriological Investigation is undertaken by the University of Manchester of any material submitted by the Medical Officer of Health.

Nursing Homes Registration Act. One application for registration was received during the year. The application was subsequently withdrawn.

Unmarried Mothers. No institutional accommodation is available in the district for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, or homeless children.

Children Act, 1908. Provision is made for the discharge of the functions under Part I of the Act by the Local Authority and the Health Visitors appointed Infant Life Protection Visitors, under the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932. A register is kept of all young children who are maintained "for reward" and regular visits and necessary supervision are carried out. There was one case on the register at the beginning of the year, and four foster-mothers and five children at the end of the year.

Prevention of Blindness. (Sec. 66 Public Health Act, 1925). The action taken has been under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act and Ophthalmia Order. Prophylactic solutions are supplied upon request to Midwives in the district.

Nursery Schools. There is no Nursery School in the district, but Nursery Classes are held in the Infant Departments of the Elementary Schools, excellent examples of which are to be seen in the new Moorside, Cromwell Road, and St. Peter's Schools. The Open-Air School also makes provision for the physical care of children between the ages of three and five years.

Midwives. There are twelve resident certified Midwives practising in the district. No Midwife is employed by the Local Authority. The supervising Authority is the Lancashire County Council, but the question of application to the Ministry of Health for local supervisory powers under the Midwives Acts is one that should have the Council's early consideration.

(c) Work of Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

Health Visitors. The Council employs three fully-trained Health Visitors, who devote their whole time to Maternity and Child Welfare work.

The success of the Maternity and Child Welfare Service in this district is very largely attributable to the keen and efficient way in which the Health Visitors carry out their duties. They are, to a very real extent, an immediate bulwark between the mothers and adverse conditions. On them the mothers rely for information on every aspect of early child-rearing, and no better evidence of the confidence placed in the Health Visitor can be found than in the fact that over 87 per cent of the notified births attend one or other of the Infant Welfare Centres during the first year of life.

During the year under review, a total of 8,120 visits were made in

the home. The type of visit paid and the numbers in respect of each are set out in Table 28 on page 90.

In addition to the home visiting, the remaining available time has been spent in the staffing of Infant Welfare Centres, Ante-natal, Breast-feeding, Dental, Orthopædic, and Minor Ailments Clinics.

Voluntary Workers. There are 42 voluntary workers who, in addition to undertaking, by rota, the routine clerical work at the Clinics, make themselves responsible for the provision of tea for the mothers. This Ladies' Committee was also responsible for the provision of the Annual Christmas Tea and Concert. The help given by the voluntary workers is much appreciated by the mothers, staff, and the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics. The figures of attendances at the Central and Folly Lane Centres are given in Table 29 on page 90. Early in the year 1934 Dr G. F. A. McLean was appointed part-time Assistant Medical Officer. Her report to the Medical Officer of Health upon the work of the Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinic is printed herewith in full.

This Clinic is held weekly on Monday afternoon. On the first Monday in the month at Folly Lane, and on the remaining Mondays at the Central Clinic, Victoria Park. The Folly Lane Clinic has been well attended, and many mothers come from the Swinton-Eccles boundary who find it too far to Victoria Park.

The intention of the Clinic is firstly to advise mothers how to keep themselves healthy and reasonably comfortable, and thus as far as possible prevent ailments from developing, and secondly to detect the early stages of defects which can then be referred for treatment.

Personal advice on diet, hygiene, and care of the breasts is given in consultations and in general talks during the afternoon. Demonstrations of clothing and exercises are given by the Health Visitors.

Patients are examined at the first attendance and at regular intervals afterwards. When necessary they are referred for treatment with a letter to their medical practitioner or to the maternity wards of a General Hospital.

The early detection and treatment of the commonest defects found are important as a preventive measure by removing the causes of certain complications of childbirth. There is still much prejudice to be overcome in regard to the treatment of decayed and septic teeth during pregnancy. The majority of the defects were in the early stages. Anæmia and debility are more frequent among those in poor circumstances.

A form is sent to hospital, doctor, or midwife, with particulars

of the case and a detachable portion to be returned with details of the confinement so that there is continuity of ante-natal and intra-natal care. This continuity is further maintained by several midwives who have accompanied their patients to the clinic.

The patients are visited in their homes by the Health Visitors as a routine measure and for the purpose of following up special cases.

Post-natal Clinic. Patients are asked to return about a month after delivery for a post-natal examination so that any abnormalities resulting from labour may be discovered and referred for treatment; 222 cases attending the ante-natal clinic were delivered during the year 1934. Of these 89 were pregnant for the first time.

Type of Delivery:

Normal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182
Inductions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Breech	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Instrumental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Cæsarian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage and placenta prævia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Post-partum hæmorrhage and adherent placenta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscarriage and premature birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

Abnormalities found:

Anæmia and Debility	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Dental Decay and Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Varicose Veins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Enlarged Thyroid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Otitis Media	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Breast-Feeding Clinic. This clinic commenced in 1932, was continued throughout the past year, and held daily from 9–10 a.m. at the Central Clinic. The object is to instruct and encourage mothers in natural feeding and mothercraft. Test feeding and weighing was carried out whenever necessary, resulting in not only encouraging more mothers to breast-feed their infants, but in many cases to avoid the precipitate abandonment of breast-feeding when the first difficulty arises, and thus avoiding many of the ailments of infancy associated with artificial feeding.

The attendances during the year reached a total of 127.

Infant Welfare Clinics. There are three Centres in the district and four weekly sessions are held. The accommodation at the Central Welfare Centre is quite inadequate, having regard to the demands made upon it. The average attendance per session during the year 1934 was over 189 mothers and children, and towards the end of the year steps had to be taken to alleviate the position. In the first months of 1935 mothers were requested to bring infants to the Centre once a fortnight only and toddlers once a month, and the arrangement has to some extent effected a decrease in the weekly attendances. No such request is made, of course, in the case of exceptional children.

It has been the policy of the Department for many years to encourage mothers to attend the Welfare Centres as often as possible, and a step which amounts to discouragement cannot be considered other than retrograde. It is to be hoped that the new Town Hall will be completed as soon as possible in order that the whole of the building now used for office and clinic accommodation may be adapted for Welfare Centre and Clinic use.

The foregoing remarks relating to the Central Infant Welfare Centre are equally applicable to the Folly Lane Centre. The accommodation at Clifton is, however, sufficient.

The number of infants under one year attending the centres for the first time reached a total of 503, or more than 87 per cent. of the total notified births. This percentage far surpasses that of 76 for the previous year, and constitutes a record for the district. It will be appreciated that the staff of the Department is anxious to maintain this high proportion, and look deprecatingly on any step likely to discourage the attendance of mothers and babies at the Centres.

Consultation clinics are held by the Assistant Medical Officer on Thursday and Friday afternoons from 2–5 p.m. The work of the Centre is carried on by two Health Visitors assisted by the clerical staff in the distribution of milk and foods, and by a number of ladies who, by rota, give their voluntary services in the weighing of toddlers, keeping of registers, and serving of teas to the mothers.

All new cases are seen by the Assistant Medical Officer, and individual and collective instruction given to the mothers. The essential function of the Centre is to supervise the healthy child rather than to treat the sick, and to continue this supervision until the child is old enough to attend school and come automatically under the care of the School Medical Service. Much of the advice given at the Centre is “followed-up” by the Health Visitor when visiting the home.

The attendances and other information relating to the three welfare centres are set out in Table 29 on page 90. The total attendances of mothers and all children under 5 years was 29,379, which compares with 26,198 for 1933 and 21,755 for 1932.

Special Clinics. All the Special Clinics under the School Medical Service are available for Maternity and Child Welfare. The consultations granted to and treatments of mothers and children at each of the special clinics are set out in Table 31 on page 92.

The Annual Report for 1933 pointed out the need for a scheme for the provision of artificial dentures to expectant and nursing mothers, and it is gratifying to report that the Council have recently sanctioned a scheme whereby the patient can receive the dentures either free of charge or at a cost reduced in accordance with the patient's ability to pay. The first application for treatment under the scheme was received on the 25th March 1935.

(a) **Dental.** The Dental Surgeon and Dental Nurse are in attendance daily from 9.30–12 noon at the Central Clinic, and 2–5 p.m. at the Folly Lane Clinic. One dental anæsthetic session is held each Thursday morning, when the visiting anæsthetist, Dr J. O'Grady, is also in attendance.

Number of consultations.	Under five years of age	...	...	94
„ „ „	Mothers	...	...	85
Number of Treatments.	Under five years of age	...	...	183
„ „ „	Mothers	...	...	180

(b) **Ophthalmic.** The number of children under the age of five referred to the Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon was 48.

(c) **Ear, Nose, and Throat.** Seventy-six children under 5 years of age were referred to the visiting Aural Surgeon. The number in the same category operated upon for the removal of tonsils and adenoids was 32.

(d) **Orthopædic.** The Visiting Orthopædic Surgeon has attended once a month, and the Masseuse daily from 1.30–4.30 p.m.

The number of children under five years of age seen by the Surgeon was 140, and the number of treatments given by the Masseuse was 1,015.

The conditions under which these children were treated are summarised in Table 32 on page 92.

(e) **Artificial Sunlight.** This clinic is under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, the treatment being undertaken by the Masseuse.

Number of treatments given to children (under five)	...	768
„ „ „ „ „ Expectant mothers	...	47
Total		815

The treatment of the expectant mother by Artificial Sunlight was undertaken for the first time by this Authority in 1933, and the results have proved an effective method of treatment for selected cases. General irradiation by ultra-violet light is of established value during pregnancy and lactation, when great demands are made on the calcium and phosphorus reserves of the mother. Where possible, the treatment has been commenced about the third month of pregnancy at weekly intervals and, in the later months, increased to two applications a week. The irradiation of the mother is stated to increase the anti-rachitic properties of breast milk.

Among the conditions for which artificial sunlight has proved an effective method of treatment in children are rickets, cervical glands, malnutrition and debility, late dentition and enuresis.

Milk and Foods Distribution. The practice of issuing milk and other foods at cost price, and at half cost price or free of cost in necessitous cases was continued during the year.

Adequate care is taken in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health to ensure proper control of milk and food supplies distributed through the various centres, and the actual distribution and application of the Council's Assisted Income Scale is under the direct supervision of the Medical Officer and his clerical staff.

The number of pints of cow's milk given free during the year was 62,650, involving a cost to the Council of £841 5s. 8d. The value of dried milk given free amounted to £179 5s. 11d., and the receipts from sales totalled £369 10s. 7d. A table showing the quantities of milk issued under the Milk Assistance Scheme since 1924 is given on page 93, and information relating to cost of milk to the Council and particulars of persons who received supplies of milk free of charge during 1934 are set out in Table 34 on page 94.

MALNUTRITION IN EXPECTANT MOTHERS

Arising out of the remarks made on page 53 of the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for last year, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee appointed a Sub-Committee to inquire as far as possible into the circumstances of expectant mothers in receipt of milk under the Council's Milk Assistance Scheme.

The evidence submitted at the inquiry included particulars of all necessitous cases attending the Ante-natal Clinics during the years 1931, 1932, and 1933. The average income of each case during the period of benefit was set out together with the source of such income, and the following is a summary of the report :—

(1) The number of malnourished expectant mothers met with at the Ante-natal Clinics in the three years under review was 171 out of a

total of 441 attending such clinics. The total pregnancies during this period was 1,521, and the 171 malnourished cases represents 11 per cent. of this number. It was concluded, therefore,

that the degree of malnutrition in expectant mothers in the whole district was *greater* than 11 per cent.

(2) All the mothers certified to be malnourished were subsequently found to be necessitous, and the conclusion drawn was

that the malnutrition found at the Council's Ante-natal Clinics was directly associated with poverty.

(3) In the inquiry into the incomes of the 171 cases benefiting under the Milk Assistance Scheme it was noted that 53 were in receipt of wages. The conclusion deduced from this proportion was

that low wages constituted quite as potent a factor as unemployment in creating the poverty which brought about a state of malnutrition in the mothers of the district.

The report of the sub-committee stated that as the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee was doing all that it was possible to do at present for the alleviation of malnutrition in expectant mothers, the only recommendations that could be made were in regard to propaganda and involving a campaign to bring to the notice of the mothers of the district the services which the Council had instituted for their benefit. The number of new cases attending the Ante-natal Clinics in 1934 shows an appreciable increase over previous years, the numbers for 1934, 1933 and 1932 being 237, 191 and 117 respectively. The recipients of a free supply of milk increased to 80 in 1934 as compared with 71 and 61 for 1933 and 1932.

TABLE XXVIII

HEALTH VISITING

Type of Visit					Total
Primary Visits to Infants under 1 year					561
Revisits to Infants under 1 year					2476
Visits to Toddlers (1 to 5 years)					3659
Primary Visits to Expectant Mothers					107
Revisits to Expectant Mothers					55
Visits to Cases of Infectious Diseases					
{ Puerperal Pyrexia					2
{ Ophthalmia Neonatorum					29
{ Measles					124
{ Whooping Cough					116
{ Pneumonia					23
Special Visits					102
Inquiries—Infantile Deaths					26
Still Births					22
Ineffective Visits					818
TOTAL					8120

TABLE XXIX

WORK OF CENTRES AND CLINICS

	Central	Folly Lane	Clifton	Total
INFANT WELFARE				
No. of Sessions	96	47	48	191
No. of Attendances (Infants under 1 yr.)	5340	2264	980	8584
No. of New Cases do.	341	112	50	503
No. of Attendances (Toddlers 1 to 5 yrs.)	3736	1408	1015	6159
No. of New Cases do.	107	42	11	160
No. of Attendances (Mothers)	9089	3563	1984	14636
No. of Medical Consultations	2399	1120	422	3941
ANTE-NATAL				
No. of Sessions	37	9	—	46
No. of Attendances	1107	162	—	1269
No. of New Cases	208	29	—	237
No. of Midwives attending	10	—	—	10

TABLE XXX

DEFECTS DISCOVERED AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Sub-normal nutrition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	
Anæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Congenital Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Bronchitis and Bronchial Catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	
Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Skin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Boils	4
															Eczema	7
															Impetigo	17
															Urticaria	31
															Septic spots	2
															Seborrhœa	1
															Scabies	3
															Splint sores	1
Eyes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Soft tumour over eye	1
															Conjunctivitis	25
															Cong. Nystagmus	2
															Ophthalmia	5
															Strabismus	13
															Corneal Ulceration	1
															Blepharitis	6
Ear, Nose, and Throat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rhinorrhœa	1
															Tonsillitis	2
															Nasal Catarrh	53
															Cervical Adenitis	11
															Enlarged Tonsils	34
															Enlarged Adenoids	7
															Otorrhœa	18
Gastric Disorders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Vomiting	9
															Stomatitis	20
															Anorexia	5
															Acidosis	1
															Diarrhœa	46
															Dyspepsia	10
															Jaundice	4
															Thrush	2
Deformities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Genu Valgum	28	
														Genu Varum	9	
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
Dental Caries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	
Phimosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	
Total															731	

TABLE XXXI

SPECIAL CLINICS

Clinics	Mothers		Infants and Toddlers	
	Consul- tations	Treat- ments	Consul- tations	Treat- ments
Minor Ailments	1	6	112	649
Dental	85	95	94	89
Orthopaedic	—	—	140	247
Artificial Sunlight	2	47	55	768
Ophthalmic	—	—	79	18
Aural	—	—	100	98
TOTALS	88	148	580	1869

TABLE XXXII

ORTHOPAEDIC AND ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT
TREATMENT
(Children under 5 Years of Age)

Disease	No. of Examinations by Orthopaedic Surgeon	No. of Attendances for Treatment by Masseuse	Total Attend- ances
Infantile Paralysis ...	2	32	34
Congenital Talipes ...	9	—	9
Hemiplegia	—	—	—
Rickets	58	24	82
Birth Paralysis ...	—	—	—
Congenital Deformity	—	—	—
Injury	—	—	—
Pes Planus	12	35	47
Remedial Exercises ...	1	21	22
Various	58	135	193
Artificial Light ...	—	768	768
TOTALS	140	1015	1155

TABLE XXXIII
QUANTITIES OF MILK ISSUED
(Milk Assistance Scheme)

Year	Free Issues		Dried Milk—at or under cost price
	Cow's Milk	Dried Milk	
	No. of Pints	No. of lbs.	No. of lbs.
1924	6,625	2,558	6,915
1925	3,741	2,119	6,193
1926	22,044	7,065	4,278
1927	19,760	2,996	3,302
1928	18,861	4,300	2,800
1929	25,474	3,548	3,642
1930	35,572	3,819	4,320
1931	30,435	4,159	3,791
1932	46,797	3,107	3,162
1933	48,714	1,860	3,544
1934	62,650	1,829	4,053

TABLE XXXIV.

MILK ASSISTANCE SCHEME.

RECIPIENTS OF FREE SUPPLIES OF MILK.	April to June, 1934	July to Sept., 1934	Oct. to Dec., 1934	Jan. to Mar., 1935	TOTAL	Average per Quarter	Average per Week
Individual Expectant Mothers ...	19	20	34	32	105	26	—
„ Nursing Mothers ...	48	73	71	73	265	66	—
„ Infants under 3 years	171	148	168	176	663	141	—
„ „ between 3 & 5	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
No. of Families involved ...	232	233	253	269	987	247	—
VALUE OF MILK ISSUES.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Value of Fresh Milk given free ...	162 4 11	190 4 7	249 6 7	239 9 7½	841 5 8½	210 6 5	16 3 7
„ „ Dried Milk „ „ ...	35 18 0	42 9 4	52 12 8	48 5 11	179 5 11	44 10 0	3 8 11
Value of total free issues ...	£198 2 11	£232 13 11	£301 19 3	£287 15 6½	£1020 11 7½	£255 2 11	£19 12 6
Value of Dried Milk and other foods sold at cost price ...	72 15 4	84 18 10	101 11 8	110 4 9	369 10 7	92 7 8	7 2 1
Total value of all milk, etc., given through Welfare Centres ...	£270 18 3	£317 12 9	£403 10 11	£398 0 3½	£1390 2 2½	£347 10 7	£26 14 7

4221-4181 УТЛАТРОМ ТНАЧНІ ОИМОНІЗ ТНАЧІ

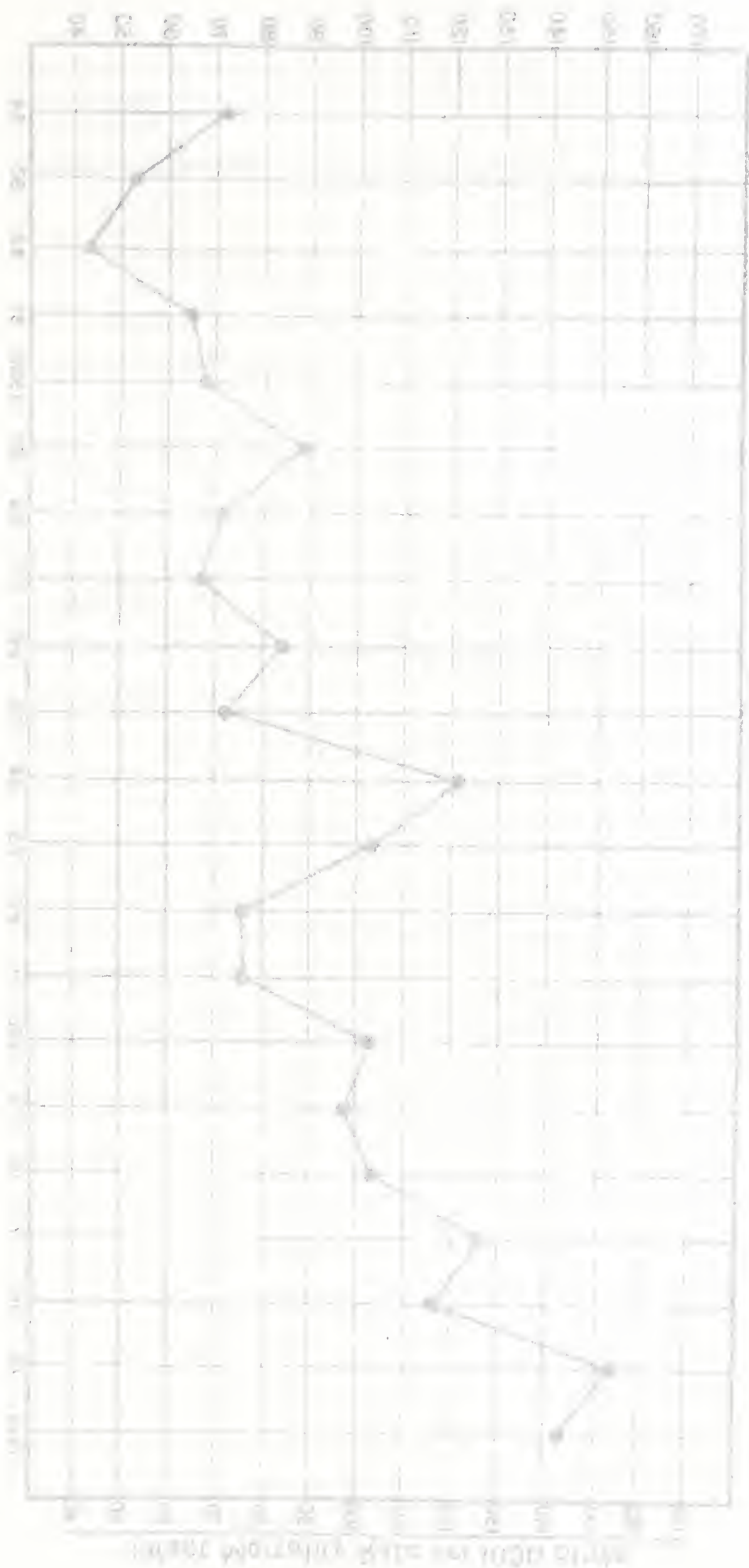


CHART SHOWING INFANT MORTALITY 1914-1934.

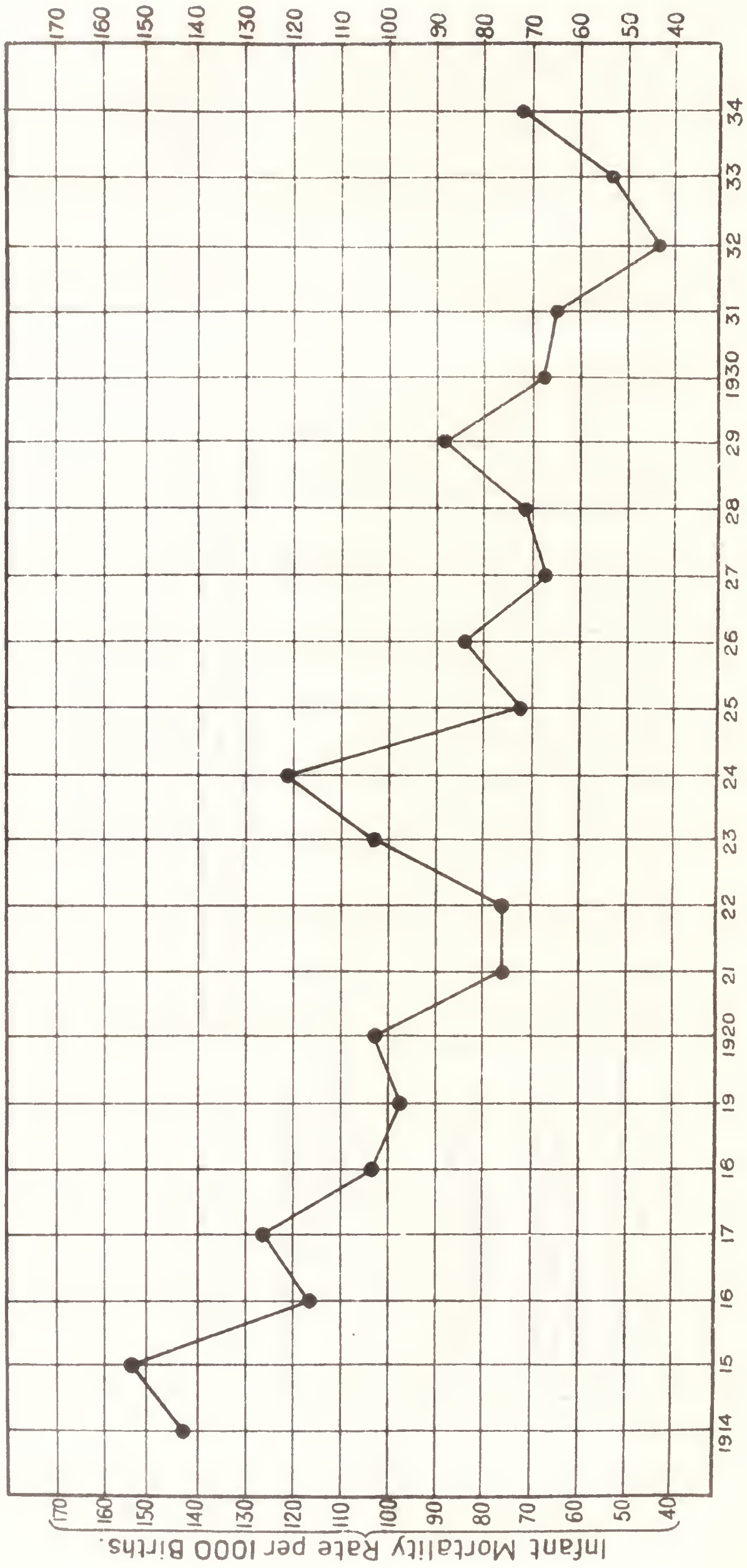


TABLE XXXV

CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY.

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total under 1 year
Spina Bifida ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis ...	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Malformations ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Gastro-Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	6
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Prematurity ...	1	2	1	1	11	1	1	—	—	13
Injury at Birth ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Convulsions ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Inanition ...	3	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	4
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	2	1	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	5
Other Causes ...	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
TOTALS ...	15	8	2	2	27	5	2	4	3	41

SECTION VIII
HEALTH EDUCATION

Health Education

Leaflets, etc. As in previous years, every opportunity was taken of distributing leaflets and booklets dealing with Public Health and Personal Hygiene among the people of the district.

Supplies of leaflets were also held at the Infant Welfare Centres, and the large attendance at these centres afforded a splendid opportunity for distribution.

Exhibitions. The only exhibition of note held during the year was that arranged by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and held at the Town Hall, Pendlebury, in the week 9th to 14th April 1934. The formal opening of the Exhibition took place at 2.30 p.m. in the afternoon of Monday the 9th, when Alderman (then Councillor) W. S. Mycock, J.P., addressed a gathering of about 200 people.

Perhaps the main attraction of the Exhibition was the Travelling Exhibition of the National Council for Maternity and Child Welfare. This Exhibition was divided into sections devoted to

- (1) Care of the expectant mother.
- (2) Care of the mother during and after confinement.
- (3) Care of the infant.
- (4) Care of the toddler.
- (5) Care of the school-child.
- (6) Home accidents.
- (7) Care of the invalid and cripple child.
- (8) Nursery schools.
- (9) Food and vitamins.
- (10) Dental.
- (11) Chamber of horrors.
- (12) Tuberculosis, milk, etc.
- (13) Orthopædic, and
- (14) Work of crippled children.

In addition there were several local exhibits. The Council's Health Visitors presided over stalls which exhibited many interesting examples of clothing suitable for mothers, babies and toddlers, and various patterns were held for sale at cost prices. The efforts of the Public Health Department in "Clearance Area" schemes and the rehousing of the inhabitants of houses included in such schemes were illustrated by means of photographs of a size large enough to enable

onlookers to appreciate many of the salient features. By arrangement with the Director of Education it was possible to include an exhibit of the work of nursery classes, six of the schools in the district being represented. The Chief Librarian also furnished a stall showing books suitable for young children.

The walls of the Town Hall together with tables were draped with a blue material which proved very effective in the purpose of providing a background for the posters and other material included in the exhibits. The task of fixing and arranging the draping and setting out the exhibits—with the exception of the Travelling Exhibition which Miss L. C. Dixon, the representative of the National Council for Maternity and Child Welfare, arranged herself—was undertaken by members of the staff of the Health Department.

With the co-operation of the Education Committee, two parties each of 100 school children (boys and girls over the age of 11) visited the Exhibition on each of the mornings from Tuesday to Friday inclusive. After a short address by Miss Dixon the children were taken round the Exhibition and had each section explained to them in detail. One or more teachers accompanied the children together with a School Nurse.

The exhibition of films and lantern slides played an important part in the Exhibition. One of the ante-rooms at the Town Hall was so arranged that it could be used for the showing of slides at a moment's notice, and Miss Dixon availed herself of any opportunity to take a number of mothers into this room, and showing them slides dealing with nursing and general care of the infant.

A lantern slide exhibition given on Wednesday evening was held in the large hall, and although the uncertainty attaching to its arrangement did not permit more than two days' advertisement, all the available seating accommodation was taken before the programme commenced; and, this fact together with the demand for admission afterwards, gave evidence of the popularity of lantern demonstrations. Councillor Johnson provided the screen and lantern, and operated the latter during the programme. The first batch of slides shown were those of the National Council for Maternity and Child Welfare and dealt with Child Welfare work. These were followed by slides illustrating the activities of this Council's Open Air School, together with slides showing examples of sunlight treatment, and some dealing with hygiene and public health. Miss Dixon acted as lecturer and dealt in detail with the subject as each slide was shown.

Last under this heading but not least comes the effort of the local cinema proprietors. A talking film, entitled "Rules for Jim," was shown for three days at the Plaza Cinema and during the remaining days at the Adelphi Cinema.

Details relating to the cost of the Exhibition are given below.

	£	s.	d.
Travelling Exhibition	17	17	0
Hire of film	4	11	3
Cost of material for draping, etc. ...	5	15	10
Printing	6	15	6
Advertising	5	7	3
Materials required by Health Visitors for dressing models, etc.	2	11	10
	<hr/>		
Total	£42	18	8
	<hr/>		

SECTION IX
PUBLIC CLEANSING

Public Cleansing

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR ON THE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The arrangements for the collection and disposal of refuse outlined in last year's report were continued during the year 1934. The additional work brought about by the rapidly increasing number of houses in the last few years has necessitated a larger staff of men being employed for the emptying of bins and, towards the latter part of the year, an average of 18 men per week, exclusive of foreman, motormen, and tipmen, had to be employed for this purpose in comparison with 16 during the previous 12 months.

As in previous years the policy of emptying all ashbins at least once a week was maintained except where statutory holidays made this impossible.

The numbers and types of refuse receptacles in the district at the end of the year 1934 are set out in wards in Table 8 on page 38. Compared with the table for the same date in the previous year these numbers differ only in respect of ashbins, the increase being due, of course, to the new houses built and tenanted during the year. As will be seen from the same table the remaining privies and ashpits are situated in Clifton Ward. Where an efficient sewer is available water closets are being insisted upon. A large proportion of them are attached to houses which are scheduled to be dealt with under the Housing Acts for demolition.

The satisfactory disposal of refuse was again accomplished by the method of *controlled tipping* on the lines of the Ministry of Health regulations for this work. The 31st March 1935 saw the end of the second complete *financial* year in which this method has been in operation, and it is now possible to compare the costs of disposal by means of controlled tipping with the costs of the method, namely, separation and incineration, used previously. The costs for the years 1931-32 to 1934-35 have been set out in tabular form on page 108 of this report. It is necessary to point out, however, that the costs for 1932-33 which comes under the heading of "Destructor" includes Destructor costs for nine months and controlled tipping costs for three months.

It will be noted that the cost of Controlled Tipping in terms of a penny rate is decidedly less than that for incineration, the comparison being from 4d. in 1931-32 to just over a penny in 1934-35, an undoubtedly gratifying reduction. Similarly, in the cost per ton, the reduction is from 5s. 6½d. to 1s. 6½d., and there is every reason to believe that the latter figure, if not reduced, will at least be maintained.

Another benefit which has accrued to the district by the introduction of controlled tipping, and upon which it is only fair to pass comment, is the reclamation of land. At the present moment refuse is being tipped on a large area of land off Pendlebury Road which had been rendered unsatisfactory for any commercial or public purpose owing to the cavity made by the extraction of clay for brick-making. It is anticipated that by the middle of the year 1936 the whole of this site will have been levelled off, and one need have no hesitation in stating that the site value at that date will be such as to approximate the cost of disposal of all refuse on the land since tipping was commenced there on 2nd July 1934. Other sites which have been levelled off since the inception of controlled tipping are the Destructor site, Brooklands Drive, and ponds on the Clively and Beech Farm Housing estates.

Whilst the Destructor and Salvage plant may be termed of modern construction, it could not possibly have dealt with the amount of refuse that is being collected at present, without considerable financial expenditure in providing further cells and consequent extra running labour costs.

Personally, I am very well satisfied with the results obtained and would like to place on record my thanks to Alderman Alston, the then Chairman of the Health Committee, who showed very great interest in the possibilities of Controlled Tipping by privately visiting other Authorities where the system was in operation before placing the matter before the Health Committee, also the four men who have been responsible for the practical side of the work, the efforts and interest of whom have been unabating.

In common with most other districts the extra labour involved in collecting the refuse from the modern house with its lengthy bin "carry" is being shown in the increased collection costs. The Council will readily agree that whereas in the older type of house loading can be effected from the back-yard door, the type of house now being built demands the bin being carried some distance into the front street for loading purposes.

As the Borough Treasurer has decided to form a reserve balance for the renewal of motors the customary allowance from the Motors Maintenance Account was not granted towards collection costs for the year 1933-34. An amount of £450 was received in the previous

year from this source. This fact along with the absorption of the scattered area of Clifton is mainly responsible for the increased costs shown for the year ending March 31st 1934.

In conclusion I wish to tender my very best thanks for the co-operation given to me by the officials of the various departments, and also to the Medical Officer of Health for the interest taken and assistance so willingly given upon matters affecting my official duties as Chief Sanitary Inspector.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

P. E. BERRY,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.,
TOWN HALL,
SWINTON.

TABLE XXXVI
COLLECTION OF REFUSE

	1930/31	1931/32	1932/33	1933/34
No. of Houses	8090	8742	9325	10079
TONNAGE COLLECTED :				
House refuse	Tons 7959	Tons 8672	Tons 9051	Tons 10420
Trade refuse	205	207	304	331
	8224	8879	9355	10751
COSTS OF COLLECTION :				
Total Nett Cost	£3317	£3297	£3172	£4247
Cost per ton	8/1d.	7/3½d.	6/9¼d.	7/11d.
Cost per 1,000 houses per annum	£410.120	£377.144	£340.161	£421.3
Cost per 1,000 population per annum	£99.42	£96.97	£94.48	£110.9
Cost of Collection in terms of rate in the £	5.429d.	5.049d.	4.910d.	5.874d.

TABLE XXXVII
DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

Year	1931/32	1932/33	1933/34	1934/35
Method of Disposal	Destructor Works		Controlled	Tipping
Working Costs ...	£ 2260	£ 2106	£ 925	£ 865
Loan Charges ...	568	453	—	—
Total cost ...	2828	2559	925	865
Income	371	81	—	—
Net cost ...	£2457	£2478	£925	£865
Cost per ton	5/0½d.	5/3½d.	1.8½d.	1/6½d.
Cost per 1,000 population	£ s. d. 70 13 6	£ s. d. 71 9 3¼	£ s. d. 24 3 0	£ s. d. 21 17 6
Cost per 1,000 houses ...	281 1 2	265 14 9	91 15 6	83 7 9
Equivalent in terms of rate in the £ ...	4.021d.	3.795d.	1.297d.	1.109d.
Tonnage collected ...	8879	9355	10752	11104
Number of Houses ...	8742	9325	10079	10373

Note.—The total of £925 for the year 1933/34 does not include Maintenance of Destructor £121 ; Loan Charges on Destructor £388 ; and Capital Expenditure on Land £455. All these amounts, however, are included under the heading of " Disposal of Refuse " as shown in the Borough Treasurer's Abstract of Accounts.

TABLE XXXVIII

CLEANSING SERVICE

House and Trade Refuse.

Table showing costs for the year ended 31st March, 1934.

Item	Particulars.	I. Collection, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded.		II. Disposal, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded.		Total, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded.	
(1)	(2)	Includ. (3)	Exclud. (4)	Includ. (5)	Exclud. (6)	Includ. (7)	Exclud. (8)
	REVENUE ACCOUNT.	£	£	£	£	£	£
A	Gross Expenditure ...	4,317	4,317	1,890	1,047	6,207	5,364
B	Gross Income ...	70	70	30	30	100	100
C	Net Cost ...	4,247	4,247	1,860	1,017	6,107	5,264
	UNIT COSTS.	£	£	£	£	£	£
D	Gross expenditure per ton	0.4015	0.4015	0.1758	0.0974	0.5773	0.4989
E	Gross income, per ton ...	0.0065	0.0065	0.0028	0.0028	0.0093	0.0093
F	Net cost, per ton ...	0.3950	0.3950	0.1730	0.0946	0.5680	0.4896
G	Net cost per 1,000 population ...	£ 110.9	£ 110.9	£ 48.6	£ 26.6	£ 159.5	£ 137.4
H	Net cost, per 1,000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected ...	£ 421.3	£ 421.3	£ 184.5	£ 100.9	£ 605.9	£ 522.3
	RATE POUNDAGE.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
J	Net cost : equivalent rate in the £ ...	5.8727	5.8727	2.5720	1.4063	8.4417	7.2791
		%	%	%	%	%	%
K	Percentage of J to total rates in the £ ...	4.077	4.077	1.7854	0.976	5.8623	5.053

1. Total refuse collected (in tons) ... 10,751.55
2. Population ; Midsummer, 1932 ... 38,300
3. Area (Statute acres) ... 3,328
4. Weight (in cwt.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days to year) ... 15.382
5. Number of houses and premises ... 10,079
6. Rateable Value ... £185,039
7. Product of a penny rate ... £723.16844
8. Total rates in the £ ... 12/0.55d.
9. Method of collection :

	No. of Vehicles	Percentage of refuse collected
Mechanical vehicles	4	100%
10. Method of Disposal :

Controlled tipping (i.e., on lines of Ministry's precautions for tipping)	
---	--
11. Average length of haul to point of disposal ... 1.8 miles
12. No. of Employees, other than clerical :

Collection : Foreman and 16 men.	
Disposal : 4 men.	

Index

AMBULANCE SERVICE, 26
Ante-natal clinics, 84, 90
Artificial sunlight, 87-88, 92

BABIES HOSPITAL, 26
Bacteriological examinations, 62, 72
Bakehouses, 58
Baths, 28
Births, 15, 79
Blindness, 83
Breast-feeding clinic, 85

CARAVANS, 48
Cerebro-spinal fever, 68
Children Act, 83
Children's Hospital, 26
Clearance areas, 50, 51
Clinics, 30-31
Closet accommodation, 35, 38, 39
Collection of refuse, 105, 108
Comparable death-rate, 17
Consultant service (M. & C. W.), 82
Controlled tipping, 105-106
Co-ordination (M. & C. W.), 80
Cowsheds, 57

DAIRIES, 57
Deaths, 15
—— Table of causes, etc., 20-21
Dental clinic, 87
Difficult labour, 82
Diphtheria, 67
Disinfection, 27
Disinfestation, 47
Disposal of refuse, 105, 108
Drainage, 35

EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT, 87
Enteric fever, 68
Erysipelas, 68
Exhibitions, 99-101
Factories, 36, 42
Fish-and-chip shops, 59
"Five-year" programme, 51
Food and drugs, 58
Food and drugs: Samples, 60
Food inspections, 61
Food surrendered, 63

GENERAL HOSPITALS, 29

HEALTH VISITORS, 83, 90
Hospitals, 25
House inspection, 40
Houses: Sufficiency, 45-46
—— Fitness, 46
—— In wards, 49
Housing observations, 45-48
Housing statistics, 52-53

ICE-CREAM, 59
Immunisation, 68
Individual unfit houses, 47, 50
Infantile mortality, 79, 95
Infant welfare clinics, 86, 90
Infectious disease prevention, 71
Infectious diseases, 25, 68, 70

LABORATORY FACILITIES, 27

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE:
Statistics, 79-80, 91
General information, 80-83
Malnutrition in expectant mothers,
88-89
Maternal mortality, 19, 79
Maternity hospitals, 26, 81
Meat regulations, 58
Meat surrendered, 63
Medical practitioners, 27
Midwives, 27, 83
Milk and foods distribution, 88,
93-94
Milk shops, 57
Milk supply, 57
Milk testing, 57-58, 62

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, 69
Notifiable diseases, 67
Nursery schools, 83
Nursing homes, 82
Nursing in the home, 27

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM, 82
Ophthalmic clinic, 87
Orthopaedic clinic, 87, 92
Out-door relief, 26, 29
Overcrowding, 46

PNEUMONIA, 68
Poor Law relief, 26
Population, 15-16
Post-natal clinics, 85
Prevention of Blindness, 83
Propaganda: Leaflets, 99
Public cleansing, 36, 40, 41, 105-109
Puerperal fever and pyrexia, 81, 82
Pulmonary tuberculosis, 69

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL,
105, 108
Rivers, 35

SANITARY INSPECTION, 36, 41, 42
Scarlet fever, 68
Schools, 36
Sewerage, 35
Smallpox, 25, 68
Smoke abatement, 36
Special clinics, 87, 92
Statistical summary, 15

Statistics: Comparative, 19
—— Past twenty years, 22
Stillbirths, 79
Streams, 35

TODDLERS, 82
Treatment centres, 30-31
Treatment of tuberculosis, 26, 74
Tuberculosis, 69, 73-75
Tuberculosis notifications, 75

UNHEALTHY AREAS, 47, 50, 51
Unmarried mothers, 83

VETERINARY INSPECTIONS, 57, 62
Voluntary hospitals, 29
Voluntary workers, 84

WATER SUPPLY, 35
Ward vital statistics, 18
Workshops and workplaces, 36, 42

List of Tables and Charts

TABLE	PAGE
I. Ward Vital Statistics 1934	18
II. Birth-rates, Death-rates, etc., for whole Country, great and small towns	19
III. Causes of, and Ages at, Death	20-21
IV. Statistics for the past 20 years	22
V. Voluntary Hospitals	29
VI. Outdoor Relief	29
VII. Clinics and Treatment Centres	30-31
VIII. Sanitary Accommodation in District	38
IX. Sanitary Accommodation in Works	39
X. House Inspection	40
XI. Sanitary Inspection	41
XII. Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces	42
XIII. Houses in District and in Wards	49
XIV. Clearance Area Progress	50
XV. " Five-Year " Clearance Programme.	51
XVI. Housing Statistics	52-53
XVII. Food and Drug Samples	60
XVIII. Food Inspection	61
XIX. Bacteriological Examinations of Milk	62
XX. Veterinary Inspections	62
XXI. Food Surrendered	63
XXII. Infectious Disease Notifications	70
XXIII. Action in connection with Infectious Disease	71
XXIV. Bacteriological Examinations	72
XXV. Tuberculosis	73
XXVI. Treatment of Tuberculosis	74
XXVII. Notification of Tuberculosis	75
XXVIII. Health Visiting	90
XXIX. Work of Centres and Clinics	90
XXX. Defects discovered at Infant Welfare Centres	91
XXXI. Special Clinics	92

TABLE	PAGE
XXXII. Orthopaedic and Artificial Sunlight	92
XXXIII. Quantities of Milk issued	93
XXXIV. Milk Assistance Scheme	94
XXXV. Causes of Infant Mortality	95
XXXVI. Collection of Refuse	108
XXXVII. Disposal of Refuse	108
XXXVIII. Cleansing Service	109

MAPS OF CLEARANCE AREAS :

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) Union Street and Oak Street | } <i>Following page 53</i> |
| (2) Clifton Junction No. 1 | |
| (3) Clifton Junction No. 2 | |
| (4) Rams Fold, Clifton | |

INFANTILE MORTALITY CHART . . . *Facing page 95*

